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The Monthly Journal of the
OVERSEAS CLUB & PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

Vol IV No 42 JULY 1919

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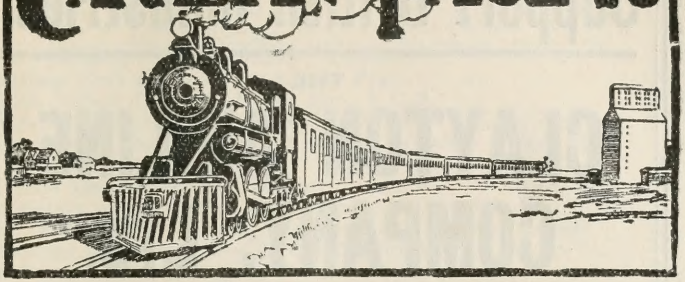

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

My Monthly Letter—E.W. 27

A Great British Triumph; The Dominion of Ireland; A Tribute to Rolls-Royce; The League of Nations Union; Some Interesting Statistics; The Old Country's Share; Casualty Percentages; The "No Children Wanted" Landlord; The League of the Empire joins us; Congratulations to the Royal Colonial Institute; A Minister of Health; A Turn-down for General Hertzog; Lord Northcliffe's Operation; London's Squares; Wonderful Weather; Reforming the Consular Service; Irish Problems; The London "Bobby"; State-owned Oil.

Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League Page 38
English Village Life—Sir Henry Rew, K.C.B. 39
British Birds throughout the Empire—F. Finn, B.A., F.Z.S. . 41
Exterminating the Mosquito—A British Triumph—Angus Macdonald, M.D., R.A.M.C. 46
My First Derby—Hertha Chesshire 49
The Future of the British West Indies—George Murray . . 51
The "P.V.": A Wonderful Naval Invention—John Leyland . 53
A Holiday in the Sierras—Dorothy M. Bridger 55
The Forsaken Garden—H. d. V. 57
Personal Experiences of the 'Flu 59
O.S. News from Headquarters—Hertha Chesshire . . . 61
The Price of "Overseas"—E. W. 68
How We Dance To-day—Philip J. S. Richardson . . . 69
The Overseas Home-Maker—Mrs. Ernestine Mills . . . 71
The Best Way 74
From a Woman's Standpoint—"A Wayfarer" 75
My Month's Reading—A. St. John Adcock 79
Overseas War Memorial 82
The Overseas Forum—E. W. 85
Overseas Trade Bureau 90
Overseas Employment and Information Bureau 95
Babies of the Empire 97
Members' Exchange 98

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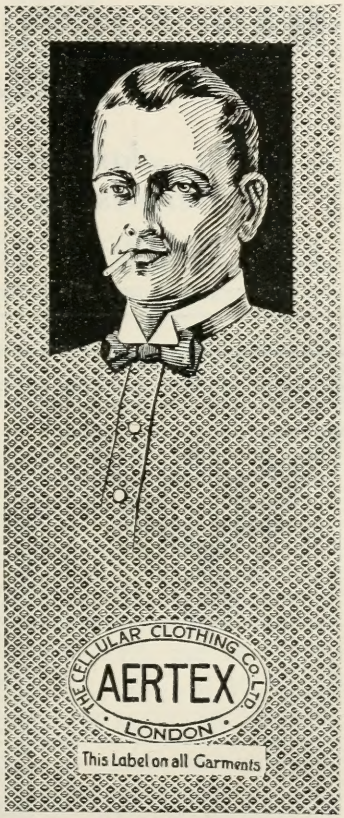

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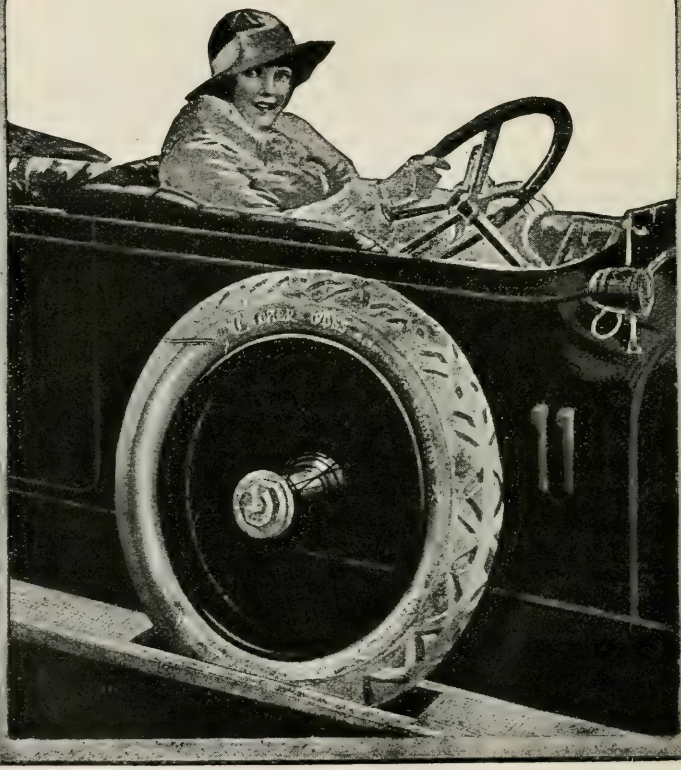

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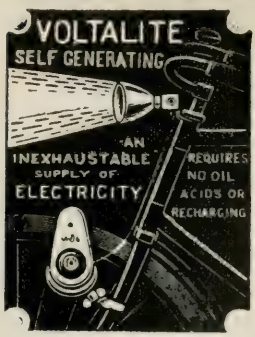

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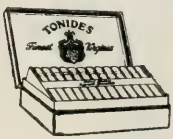

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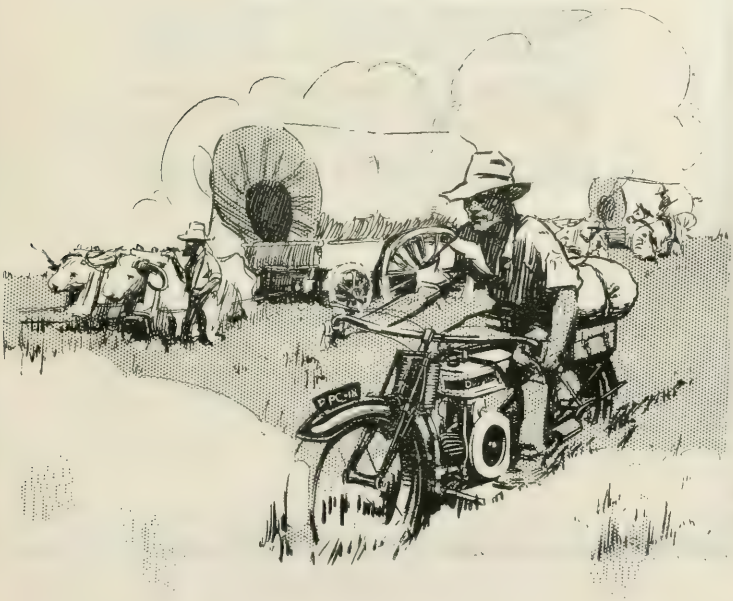

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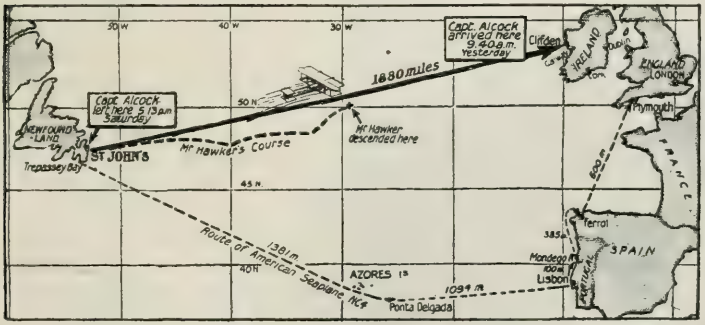
Vol. IV. No. 42. July, 1919.

My Monthly Letter

By E. W.

My Monthly Letter.

A GREAT BRITISH TRIUMPH.—Sunday will always be linked in our memories with the Atlantic flight of 1919. It was on a Sunday afternoon that we first learnt of Hawker and Grieve's safety last month, and it was on Sunday afternoon, June 15th, that the welcome words on the poster of the *Sunday Evening Telegram*, "Successful Atlantic Flight, Great British Triumph," first informed Londoners of the great achievement of Captain J. Alcock and Lieutenant A. Whitten Brown. These two British airmen left St. John's, Newfoundland, at 5.13 p.m. summer time on Saturday, June 14th, and landed in Ireland at 9.40 a.m. on Sunday, June 15th. They crossed the Newfoundland coast at 5.28 p.m., and the Irish Coast at 9.25 a.m., thus accomplishing the coast-to-coast flight of 1,880 miles over the ocean in 15 hours and 57 minutes. It was a glorious achievement and places the honour of the first direct non-stop flight in British hands, and wins for a British machine, engine, pilot and navigator the £10,000 *Daily Mail* prize.



The Atlantic bridged by Air. The Routes taken by Capt. Alcock, Mr. Hawker and Commander Read.

My Monthly Letter.

THE DOMINION OF IRELAND.—The direct flight of the Atlantic in sixteen hours marks a great milestone in human progress and conjures up many visions of similar achievements in other parts of the world. The globe, from the standpoint of time, is shrinking rapidly, and henceforth America is no further from us than Ireland was hitherto. This aspect is dwelt upon by Lord Northcliffe in his characteristic message to the winner. For Lord Northcliffe tells us that he looks forward with certainty to the time when the London morning newspapers will be selling in New York in the evening. Lord Northcliffe, who is so far-sightedly championing the cause of Dominion Home Rule for Ireland, concludes his message thus :—"I rejoice at the good augury that you departed from and arrived at those two portions of the British Commonwealth, the happy and prosperous Dominion of Newfoundland and the future equally happy and prosperous Dominion of Ireland."

A TRIBUTE TO ROLLS-ROYCE.—I cannot refrain from offering a few words of congratulation to my old friend Claude Johnson, the managing-director of Rolls-Royce. The successful flight of the Vimy machine adds another triumph to the already long list of those obtained by Rolls-Royce engines. I do so with all the more pleasure because Mr. Claude Johnson is a Life-Member and a warm supporter of the Over-Seas Club, and has helped "Overseas" from the outset of its career.

Captain Sir J. Alcock.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION. — It was a great gathering which assembled in the Albert Hall on June 13th to launch the League of Nations Union and to welcome Lord Grey of Falloden (Sir Edward Grey) and Lord Robert Cecil, just back from the Peace Conference. The great enthusiasm of the gathering was proof, if proof were needed, that more and more do our people realise that a League of Nations is the one hope of the world if our children are to be spared the horrors through which the present generation

My Monthly Letter.

has passed. Lord Grey was right when he said "if we fought for an ideal during the War, cannot we work for an ideal after the War?" And that ideal is the League of Nations. On the much-discussed question of Germany's admission to the League Lord Robert Cecil had some weighty words to say to his audience, who, with a few exceptions, showed that they approved of his standpoint :—

"I have never concealed my opinion," said Lord Robert, "that if the League of Nations is to be a reality, Germany, not less than Russia, must be sooner or later admitted into it. I quite admit that we must in mere prudence insist on some guarantee that Germany comes into the League as a genuine friend of the League idea. We cannot forget that the whole basis of Prussian militarism was the very antithesis of international co-operation. We must be quite sure that the recent professions of Germany are sincere. We have a right to ask that the New Germany—if new it be—shall go through a certain novitiate ; but for my part the shorter that novitiate can safely be made the better I shall be pleased, and as soon as we can feel reasonably secure that the German Government is a real thing and not a passing phantasm, and it has shown by its actions that Germany has done with her bad past, I see no reason why, if she is genuinely repentant, that should take a long time."

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.—The *Round Table*, which is unquestionably the greatest quarterly in the British Commonwealth, has an extremely interesting article on the Military Effort of the Empire in the June issue. Any one who wishes to study in detail the statistics concerning the British effort would do well to turn to its pages, but for the benefit of the readers of "Overseas" there are a few figures which I shall reproduce here. The exact share that any one of the Allies took in winning the War is difficult to estimate, nor is such an estimate altogether desirable, as it must inevitably lead to much heart burning. We were all engaged on a common task, we each did our best,

Sir A. Whitten Brown.

My Monthly Letter.

and the ultimate triumph of our arms was due to us all. Where the effort of any one nation began and where it ended we do not want to know, rather do we prefer to contemplate the achievement of the Allies as a whole, as a great mosaic with thousands of pieces, which regarded separately would mean nothing, but viewed as a whole reveal a striking design.

THE OLD COUNTRY'S SHARE.—It is the same as regards the effort of the British Empire. Each section did its utmost, and the British Navy, the troops from the Old Country, the Canadian, Australian, South African, New Zealand and Newfoundland Forces, the Merchant Marine, the British recruits from outside the

Country.	Total enlistments from August, 1914, to November 11th, 1918.	Estimated Male Population.*	Percentage of enlistments, Male Population.
England (less Monmouth)	4,006,158	16,681,181	24·02
Wales and Monmouth ..	272,924	1,268,284	21·52
Scotland	557,618	2,351,843	23·71
Ireland	134,202	2,184,193	6·14
Total, United Kingdom ..	4,970,902†	22,485,501	22·11

Country.	Total sent Oversea or in Training as at November, 1918.	Estimated White Male Population.	Percentage of Serving Troops to White Male Population.
United Kingdom	5,704,416	22,485,501*	25·36
United Kingdom (less Ireland)	5,540,214	20,301,308*	27·28
Canada	458,218	3,400,000‡	13·48
Australia	331,814	2,470,000§	13·43
New Zealand	112,223	580,000§	19·35
South Africa	76,184	685,000§	11·12

* Estimated for July, 1914.

† This total does not include the 733,514 serving on outbreak of war, but only includes enlistments in British Isles since August 1st, 1914.

‡ Estimated for July, 1911, including only those born in Canada or the British Isles.

§ Estimated for July, 1911.

Empire, the Indian army, the forces from the West Indies, East Africa and elsewhere all played their worthy part in our great effort. But in some quarters there is occasionally a tendency to claim that the Old Country, and especially England, did not do its full share. For that reason I give these figures and not with a view to endeavouring to make the Old Country stand in a too favourable light. For, owing to its situation in Europe near to the battle area, it was only natural that the United Kingdom should have responded as it did. These figures take no account of the British Navy nor of the thousands of men in the Merchant Marine.

CASUALTY PERCENTAGES.—I cannot refrain from giving one further table of statistics showing the percentage of killed and wounded to population of the leading allies. The French figures do not include lightly wounded and the percentage of French losses would be even more impressive, but nevertheless the British Empire has no need to be ashamed of its record.

Country.	Population.	Killed and Wounded.	Percentage.
British Empire	61,607,320	2,782,779	4·51
France	40,000,000	1,730,100	4·32
Serbia	5,000,000	178,158	3·56
Belgium	7,500,000	58,402	0·78
United States	103,500,473	230,419	0·22

Those who require further enlightenment should turn to the pages of the *Round Table*, which can be obtained from Messrs. Macmillan's or their agents.

THE "NO CHILDREN WANTED" LANDLORD.—From time to time articles and letters appear in the Press about a very real evil which we have got to face boldly, or if we do not, the nation will pay the price. I refer to what Miss L. R. Clyne, in the *Daily Mirror*, terms the "No Children wanted Landlord." You all know the existing state of affairs. Landlords of flats and apartments place considerable difficulties in the way of married couples with children and much prefer letting to the childless. This is one more instance of the difficulties our modern civilisation puts in the way of the parents who are endeavouring to fulfil their duty to society by bringing up a family of children. What are we to do about it? Miss Clyne thinks that there must be give-and-take on both sides. Firstly on the part of the tenants, who must accustom themselves to the sounds of healthy children in their neighbours' flats. They must realise that there are other considerations besides personal

My Monthly Letter.

comfort and that none of us can live to ourselves alone. That if our nerves have got to such a pitch that they cannot stand a howling child or a squalling baby, something must be done to our nerves. Secondly, the mothers must do their share as well. Children must be taught to consider the feelings of others, and if baby continues to cry, according to Miss Clyne, it is generally ill or naughty, and steps must be taken accordingly.

I do not suppose there is any panacea for the super-abundance of spirits in the healthy child or the irascibility of the spinster or bachelor tenant whose constant complaints are at the bottom of the present attitude of landlords. Like so many of our problems, it would largely disappear if we all approached life bearing in mind the other person's point of view. Last week we celebrated Charles Kingsley's centenary; certainly what we need is more of his doctrines as explained to Tom in the "Water Babies" by Mrs. "Do-as-you-would-be-done-by."

THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE JOINS US.—My readers will recollect that I announced in these columns fifteen months ago the amalgamation of the Over-Seas Club and the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, a coming together which has borne such fruitful results in the field of patriotic endeavour. This month I have further good news, for the League of the Empire has decided to throw in its lot with us, and in future our society will represent three of the most important bodies working for Empire unity.

The League of the Empire was founded in 1901 at the time of the South African War and has a splendid record of achievement, particularly in educational matters. No small measure of its success is due to Mrs. Ord Marshall, who in an honorary capacity has slaved for the best part of twenty years for the cause she has so much at heart. It is self-sacrifice such as hers which gives the lie to those who say that we live in a material age. The educational work of the League of the Empire will be continued as a part of the activities of our amalgamated body.

When I wrote down my original idea of starting the Over-Seas Club in Canada in 1906, it included the linking up of all Imperial societies into one great organisation. Gradually that dream is being realised, and I hope one of these days it may become an accomplished fact.

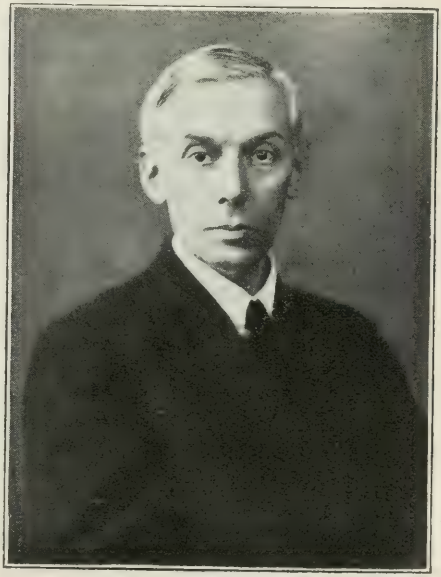
CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.—The Royal Colonial Institute celebrated its jubilee at a noteworthy dinner the other night with the Duke of Connaught in the chair and I was fortunate in sitting next to Sir Harry Wilson, the secretary, under whose direction the Institute has made such great headway in recent years. Many nice things were said about the R.C.I. at the dinner, and all of them were fully deserved. As one

My Monthly Letter.

of the youngest Imperial bodies, the Over-Seas Club has always appreciated to the full the great work which the Royal Colonial Institute has performed in the cause of United Empire since its formation in 1868, when "cut the painter" talk was popular and long before our people had begun to "think imperially."

There is an even more intimate link between our two bodies than that of a common task. We of the Over-Seas Club do not forget that it was in the Council Room of the Royal Colonial Institute that our committee held its first meeting in January, 1914, and continued to do so till we possessed premises of our own. So here's to the health of the R.C.I., and may it continue to grow and to extend its great work in linking up all sections of our Commonwealth.

A MINISTER OF HEALTH.—The unification of command of our great national health army is beginning to take place, and in place of six or seven Cabinet Ministers, we have at last got one minister—a Minister of Health—who will be responsible to Parliament and the nation for health affairs. As the readers of "Overseas" will recollect, this is a subject on which from the outset we have held strong views, and, during the four years of its existence, "Overseas" has continued to demand the creation of a national Ministry of Health. It is therefore with a particular feeling of satisfaction that we welcome Dr. Addison as head of the new Ministry. The War has certainly taught the nation as a whole to pay more attention to the health of its citizens, and we now have a fuller appreciation of the value of our human assets. Our war on ill-health, however, will be a gigantic one, for, as a start, we have nearly two million defective children in our schools to-day. The new Minister will have to make better provision for the mother and the child, and to ensure that every child gets a proper chance in life, good clean milk and wholesome food and decent homes for our workers. But if these reforms are to be carried out we shall require a strong public opinion in the background. It is here that the Over-Seas Club Members can help.



Dr. C. Addison, the first Minister of Health.

My Monthly Letter.

A TURN-DOWN FOR GENERAL HERTZOG.—Among the many problems our statesmen have to deal with at the present time in Paris is that of South Africa, and I am sure every reader of "Overseas" will cordially endorse Mr. Lloyd George's remarks to General Hertzog, who headed an independent deputation of South African Nationalists which waited on the Premier a few days since. It is very difficult to be patient with individuals such as General Hertzog and his followers, who are determined to create trouble. The Over-Seas Club has, of course, nothing to say to party politics, but a definite attempt to disrupt the Union of South Africa cannot be regarded in such a light. Mr. Lloyd George was in a very strong position in dealing with the delegates, for during the South African War he was a pro-Boer. He cannot therefore be accused of a lack of sympathy with any section of the South African people in their legitimate aspirations. The Premier said to General Hertzog :—"As a member of one of the small nations of the Empire, I would advise your people not to endeavour to undo the past, but to look forward to the great future of a United South Africa."

What a pity it is that General Hertzog and his followers will not work for the up-building of one strong white race in South Africa. In continuing to foment ill-feeling between the two white races they are heading for disaster. As one of the sister-nations of the British Commonwealth, South Africa has a glorious future before her. One aspect of the situation which seems to be entirely overlooked by General Hertzog is the attitude of the native inhabitants, for no one with an elementary knowledge of South Africa can pretend that they wish to see their country handed over to General Hertzog and his followers.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S OPERATION.—The Members of the Over-Seas Club will be sorry to learn that Lord Northcliffe had to undergo an operation on the 18th for the removal of an adenoma of the thyroid gland. Ever since his return from the United States, at the end of 1917, Lord Northcliffe has been suffering from his throat, and we all hope that he will soon be completely restored to health. I saw Lord Northcliffe at his office in Printing House Square a few days before the operation, and he was as full of energy as ever. While we may not agree with all Lord Northcliffe's views we can all of us pay our testimony to the great part he has played in helping to win the War. While, of course, from the Over-Seas Club standpoint we can never forget all his help and generosity from our earliest days when the Over-Seas Club idea was but a "scrap of paper."

LONDON'S SQUARES.—Which of us have not frequently on a hot summer's day peered through the railings into the locked-in

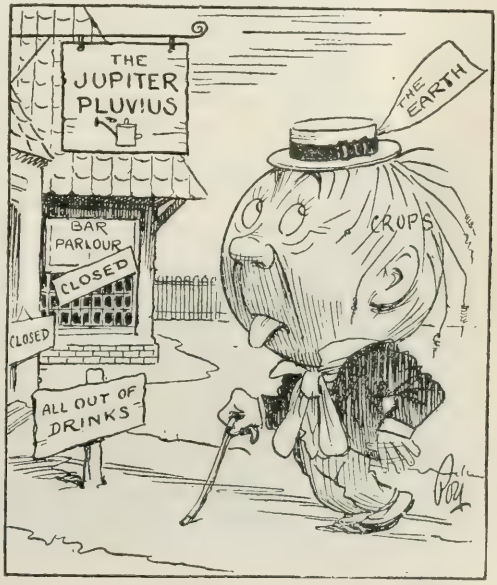
My Monthly Letter!

enclosures, so jealously guarded, which form London's squares? How deliciously inviting those soft greenswards and how cool the shade of those noble plane-trees! But these delights are not for us, they are reserved for the favoured occupants of the fifty odd houses round the square.

It is very gratifying to learn that Mrs. Paget, the wife of the Bishop of Stepney, and Miss Hughes, the daughter of Tom Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," are advocating the throwing open of London squares and other open spaces as playgrounds for London schoolchildren. It is a noble work and we wish them every success in their efforts. The readers of "Overseas" know what fresh air and elbow-room mean to their youngsters, and they will certainly sympathise with an attempt to care for the children in our big cities.

WONDERFUL WEATHER.—At the moment of writing, June 20, the much longed-for rain has come after forty-eight fine days, with the exception of a few hours' rain on Derby Day (June 4th) and one night last week, and not since 1893 have we had such a rainless spell. We have never had a more wonderful May, and owing to the wetness of the early Spring its beauty was all the more remarkable. I question if the blossoms have ever been more beautiful, and the countryside has been a mass of lilac, white and red horse-chestnut, may tree, and now the rhododendrons are at the height of their glory.

REFORMING THE CONSULAR SERVICE. — The reform of our diplomatic and consular services is occupying a good deal of attention just now and formed the subject of a debate in the House of Commons the other day. This matter is one which is very dear to the readers of "Overseas," and has been the subject of many hundreds of letters during the last few years. There are several points on which we are all agreed. First and foremost our consular



[*Poy, in the "Evening News."*

Bone Dry! or what Londoners felt like during the hot spell.

My Monthly Letter.

representatives abroad should always be British subjects. Then there should be a merging of the diplomatic and consular services into one great organisation, the principal function of which must be the assistance of British trade and commerce abroad. The old days of secret diplomacy and embassies recruited from the ranks of the upper ten, who largely gave themselves over to social functions, and who regarded the ordinary caller more or less as an intruder, must go by the board.

We must realise that one of our great needs is to increase production and to further our export trade by every possible means. We must pay our consular representatives a living wage and see that they are properly housed. Commercial houses and banks pay their local managers overseas a proper basis remuneration and the Government must do the same. Then there is the need of linking up between the man overseas and the Government departments in Great Britain. There are many excellent consular officers at the present time whose valuable reports never percolate through to the right quarters. I should like to see a system by which every individual holding a responsible position in our Foreign Office or Department of Overseas Trade had to spend a year abroad himself after every three or four years home service. There is no means of obtaining local information half so good as the study of local conditions on the spot, and it is in this respect that officialdom has fallen short on many occasions in the past.

IRISH PROBLEMS.—Irish problems, like the poor, are always with us, and it is to be hoped that the Government, now that its labours in Paris are virtually over, will really tackle this problem in a statesmanlike manner. One matter which has brought the Irish question very much to the forefront is the recent vote by the United States Senate requesting the American Peace Mission to secure a hearing by the Peace Conference for De Valera and the other Irish representatives by 60 votes to 1. While a large body of opinion in the British Empire may resent the intrusion of the American Senate in a matter which we regard as a domestic one, the fact remains that if we are true to our principles we must give serious attention to the future of Ireland and that without delay. There is still a chance of settling the Irish question by evolving a generous scheme of Dominion Home Rule within the British Commonwealth of Nations, but if we wilfully refuse to recognise the urgency of the question a favourable opportunity may not present itself again of settling the matter in accord with the interests of the British Empire as a whole. A generous settlement now would convert a large number of the moderate Sinn Feiners into contented citizens.

THE LONDON "BOBBY."—The London "Bobby" has con-

My Monthly Letter.

trived to keep himself very much in the limelight of late and the ordinary citizen who regarded the "man in blue" as the backbone of our social structure and the upholder of law and order, has had to rub his eyes and wonder where the wave of unrest is going to end. For a further police strike was only narrowly averted by the Government recognising the genuine grievances of the men and announcing that in future on joining the young policeman would receive a weekly wage of some £3 10s. But while the public, as a whole, sympathised with the genuine grievances of the men, there was a widespread feeling that if the police force in future was to be controlled by a union, before very long every regiment of the army would have its union, and the carrying on the government of the country would be a pretty difficult task. Sir Neville Macready, the new Police Commissioner, called a large body of the men and openly discussed their grievances with them. If Government officials would only be accessible and meet their discontented staffs face to face in this manner we should hear much less talk of Bolshevism.

STATE-OWNED OIL.—The daily papers have recently been telling us of the mineral oil which has apparently been struck in paying quantities near Chesterfield and in other parts of England. The subject has very naturally brought to a head the question of who is to own what may become a great national asset. There is a very widespread feeling that here is a chance for the Government to step in and insist that whatever wealth comes from the mineral oil in this country shall be utilised in the interests of the nation as a whole, and not be allowed to line the pockets of a few lucky landlords. If the Government adopts a strong attitude it is assured of widespread support, and the State, starting with a clean slate, would have an opportunity of preventing the troubles with which we are faced as far as the coal industry is concerned.

E. W.

One of the new Lorry-'buses which have been put on the streets to help solve the transport problem. London is fuller than ever, and one does not often see a 'bus only half filled.

THE OVER-SEAS CLUB AND PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

(Patron : His Majesty The King.)

HE Over - Seas Club and Patriotic League is a non-party society of British subjects residing in all parts of the world. Its underlying motive is to promote the unity of British subjects. Its four chief objects are :

1. To draw together in the bond of comradeship British people the world over.
2. To render individual service to our Empire.
3. To maintain our Empire's supremacy upon the seas and in the air.
4. To help one another.

MEMBERS' CREED

BELIEVING the British Empire to stand for justice, freedom, order and good government, we pledge ourselves, as citizens of the British Commonwealth of nations, to maintain the heritage handed down to us by our fathers.

We sailed wherever ship could sail,
We founded many a mighty State,
Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fears of being great.

—TENNYSON.

Date of Inception	August 27th, 1910
Membership (including Associates)	164,854
Subscribing Membership	20,345
Life Members	2,752

FUNDS RAISED.

Overseas Tobacco Fund	£343,861
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Overseas Hamper Fund	£20,827
Overseas Royal Air Force Hospital Fund ...	£29,328
Overseas War Memorial	£12,669
Babies of the Empire	£2,293
Overseas Belgian Soldiers' Fund	£66,186
Overseas Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund	£64,765
Grand Total	£941,871
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First Year's Subscription, including Membership List and "Overseas"	£0 10 0
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Fees for residents in the United Kingdom are :—15s. for the first year and 10s. for subsequent years for Members in the Provinces ; £2 2s. for the first year and £1 1s. for subsequent years for Members in London. (Life Membership fee, £10 10s.)

Members' subscriptions become due on January 1st each year. Subscriptions received after October 1st are carried forward to the following year.

Contributions or subscriptions should be addressed to The Hon. Organiser, Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

English Village Life

By Sir Henry Rew, K.C.B.

[Sir Henry Rew, one of the Old Country's chief agricultural experts, offerscertai suggestions for reconstructing village life so that therural nworker may have as many resources at his disposal as his town brother. The development of the Communal spirit by means of Village Clubs is an idea worth careful consideration.—Editor.]

English Village Life

IN the memory of many a Briton who has wandered wide from his native home is woven the vision of the quiet village where his boyhood was spent. It comes to him in dreams—the old grey church, the narrow lanes, the whispering brook, the sleepy street—and ever his thoughts linger around the familiar scenes, although long and chequered years may have passed since he left them.

Thousands of our brave lads, when lying out in the horror and squalor of the battle-ground, have thought tenderly of the village from whence they came, and have realised from afar its subtle charm. But the haunts of ancient peace, tree-embowered, remote from the distractions of the busy world, have a glamour in the distance which is less apparent in the daily round, the common task, of those who live there. Man is a social creature, and village life does not tend to sociability.

Work on the land is often solitary, and the man who spends his life in the cultivation of the soil has not the same opportunities for intercourse with his fellow-men as the worker in other occupations. After his day's work the town-dweller has many resources ; the rural worker has practically none. In a few instances some provision may have been made to supplement the squalid attractions of the ale-house by the establishment of an institute or reading-room, but even these, in most cases, are inadequate as social centres.

There are tendencies operating in the English rural districts which make for a new and wider outlook and a demand for more of the amenities of life.

A Sussex Cottage. Sent by Mr. W. L. Hole, Momein, Graham Road, Worthing, Sussex.

English Village Life.

The old men have had their mental horizon extended, and the young men who are coming back to the land now the War is over will not be content with the old conditions. Love for the land may draw them, for there is no more powerful magnet. As the sea draws irresistibly those who are bred on its shores, so the land draws those who were born and bred on the countryside. But something more than the drudgery and monotony of daily toil is needed to keep men whose eyes have been opened to the fact that life is more than labour. The opportunity of reasonable recreation, of social intercourse, of mental development, will be as necessary to the rural worker as to the townsman. And not only to the men. Woman, and women's interests, will have to be reckoned with in the future, and her place in the community will have to be recognised from a new standpoint.

The village community is the oldest of the units which make up the social and political structure of the nation. It still remains in form, but the communal spirit has decayed. We are warned against putting new wine into old bottles, but the risk may be minimised by care in decanting. The communal spirit can be revived—in many cases this has already been done—and the saving common sense of the community may be relied upon to ensure that even a revolution in village life is only a natural and quiet renaissance. In effect the organisation of village life in the future should be a development of the elements already existing, and not an attempt to introduce novel and alien elements. The foundation of all schemes should be reliance upon the communal spirit, so that everything which is attempted should not be imposed from the top but built up from the bottom.

It is from this angle, and in the dry light of these facts, that the Village Club of the future must be regarded. It must be the centre of communal life and activity—a place where all the members of the community, of whatever degree, can meet on common, and equal, ground. In large centres of population there is ample scope for sectional enterprise. The men's club, the boys' club, the institute, the reading-room, the free library, the football club, the cricket club, and a score of other specialised organisations may flourish side by side in the towns. In the village they must all be combined and co-ordinated, and it is an institution on these comprehensive lines that must be visualised.

The more thoughtful of the leaders of the agricultural labourers accept and emphasise the urgent importance of a re-construction of village social life on these lines if the workers are to be attracted to, and retained on, the land. Those who remain in the old country are those in whom the social instinct is strong, and they will demand that life in the English villages shall be less isolated and less dull in the future than it has been in the past. HENRY REW.

OVERSEAS

British Birds throughout the Empire

By F. Finn, B.A., F.Z.S., Author of "The World's Birds."

[*British Birds are to be found in most, if not all, parts of the British Empire. Mr. Finn, than whom no one is better qualified for the purpose, tells us a little in this article about the habitat of birds familiar to us here and overseas. We shall be pleased to receive letters from our readers on any interesting birds peculiar to their localities.—Editor.*]

British Birds throughout the Empire.

ONE point often forgotten by students of our British birds is the somewhat paradoxical one that they are, with one exception, not particularly British at all ; the exception being the common red grouse. The others are all found outside our islands as well, and so wide are the ranges of many of them that it is impossible to go to any part of the Empire, however remote, without finding a bird which is on the British list. In addition to this, many British birds have been artificially introduced into our colonies, and some of them have so well adapted themselves to their new surroundings that they have become quite as common as at home, or even commoner.

To begin with the birds which form part of the natural inhabitants of our Empire overseas ; there is at least one to which no part of the shores under the British flag is unknown, for it is the most cosmopolitan bird in the world, although it is only certainly known to breed in the high north. This is the Turnstone, a dumpy, thick-set little shore-bird about the size of a thrush, with dusky plumage touched up with white and set off by bright orange legs. On any coast during our autumn and winter months, from our own to that of New Zealand, in temperate and tropical zones alike, this little fellow potters about, turning over the pebbles and seaweed with his short business-like bill in search of the small

Three young bullfinches longing to try their wings. Sent by Mr. Arthur Mee, Fleetway House, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

British Birds throughout the Empire.

live things hidden beneath, and calling on a mate to help him if the job is too much for one.

Several other of our shore-birds have nearly as wide a range as this, notably the Grey Phalarope and the Knot, both of which reach New Zealand, as also does the bar-tailed Godwit, which is commonly shot in that country under the name of Curlew ; but the real Curlew is not found there, though its relative the Whimbrel gets as near as Australia, as do several of the Sandpipers as well. All the birds above mentioned are found in India in winter, with many other British waders as well, especially the Snipe ; indeed, Snipe-shooting is the chief bird-shooting indulged in in India, though there is much duck-shooting out there as well, and four-fifths of the wild fowl on the British list are winter visitors to India, from the swan to the teal.

Many of our wild fowl are also found in Canada, notably the common wild duck and the slender, elegant Pintail, while, among other diving ducks, the Canadians get the Scaup, Golden-eye and red-breasted Merganser, which they call Sheldrake—wrongly, for the real Sheldrake is not found in the New World. But the most widely distributed of the ducks is the Shoveller, with his great shoe-horn-shaped bill and plumage so distinctly showing the red, white and blue that in parts of Scotland these birds are known as "Britannias." The Shoveller is not only found both here and in Canada, but is common in India in winter, and even, at that season, sometimes gets as far as South Africa and Australia, where, generally speaking, the wild fowl are all different from ours. It is not inappropriately, therefore, that the Shoveller bears the Empire colours.

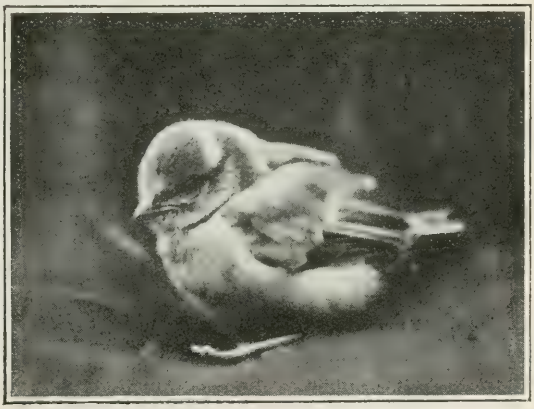
One would expect that the sea-birds would have the widest range of all, but this is not the case, for they are not so widely spread as are the birds of the shore. The gulls of the two sides of the Atlantic are not always the same, but Canada has the Herring-Gull and Greater Blackback as well as we ; and the little Black-headed Gull, so familiar in winter to Londoners, though then without its dark hood, is at the same season common in India. Gulls, however, are not common anywhere in the tropics, but their near relatives, the pretty Terns or Sea-Swallows, are much more abundant there. Our loveliest British species, the rare pink-breasted Roseate Tern, has a truly Imperial distribution, being found in temperate and tropical seas in both worlds and both hemispheres. A very rare visitant here, the black and white Sooty Tern—all too familiar, alas ! in ladies' hats—is one of the common tropical sea-birds, and "Wideawake Fair," where enormous numbers breed, is the show-place of our remote little possession, Ascension Island—"Wideawake" being the sailors' name for the bird, whose eggs form an important article of food in this tiny colony.

British Birds throughout the Empire.

Among the Petrels and Albatrosses we find the few cases of southern hemisphere birds venturing northward across the line ; the Black-browed Albatross, whose headquarters are in the small island satellites of New Zealand, has more than once of late years visited England, and Wilson's Petrel, which is very like the little Storm Petrel, but bigger, comes north of the line into our seas as a regular thing, though a southern-breeding bird. The Storm Petrel itself on the other hand, a well-known breeder on our coasts, gets as far as the Cape in winter, like the swallow, which it much resembles in flight and size.

The Swallow, as one would expect from its great powers of flight, has a very wide range through the Empire ; it not only visits our African colonies in winter, but India as well, and breeds in the Himalayas, while a local race breeds in Canada, and the Indian form visits Northern Australia. The little Sand-Martin has also an enormous range, being common in India and Canada, and going as far as the Amazon and Zanzibar in winter ; but Australasia is quite out of its range, and the House-Martin, though visiting India and Natal, does not get either to America or Australasia. The Swift and Nightjar in winter go as far as the Cape, and both are found in India.

Among the larger land-birds, the Barn-Owl and Short-eared Owl dispute the palm for Imperial distribution. The Barn-Owl can claim Australia as well as our African possessions ; but it is not at home in Canada, where the Short-eared Owl is common, though absent from Australia. Both are found in India, the Barn-Owl as a resident ; in fact, this bird likes a warm climate, and is found in the West Indies and in practically all hot countries. As one would expect, the day birds of prey are not to be left behind by the owls ; the Osprey or Fish-hawk has as wide a range as the Barn-Owl and Short-eared Owl combined ; Canada, Australia and India all furnish it a home, and sea or fresh water supply it with food. The Peregrine Falcon is also found in all the quarters of the globe, following its favourite prey, the Ducks ; and the Golden Eagle is



[*Copyright.*

A Thoughtful Young Blue Tit. Sent by Mrs. E. Vinall, Craiglais, Duke's Avenue, New Malden, Surrey.

British Birds throughout the Empire.

[*By the courtesy of Mr. Arthur Mee.*
White-winged albatross diving for fish.

found in Canada as well as in Scotland, though not so familiar as the well-known white-headed Eagle; it also inhabits the Himalayas. Some of the little wayside and wood-land birds, too, are widely spread. One of our smallest British birds, the Tree-creeper, has as wide a range as the Golden Eagle, being, like it, found in the Himalayas and in Canada; the little Redpoll, though not reaching India, is Canadian also, while the Crossbill's distribution is like that of the Creeper. The Cuckoo and the Sky-lark may also be heard in the Indian mountains, and a dwarf race of the latter even in the hot tropical plains of the east.

One would have expected the Crow tribe to turn up almost anywhere, but as a matter of fact the species of crows, although very widespread, are more limited in range than one would think. However, the Raven and Magpie resemble the Golden Eagle and Crossbill in appearing in the cool high regions of India and in Canada, and the Rook and Jackdaw visit the Punjaub in winter-time. Another winter bird in India is the dainty little Grey Wagtail, which, as in Britain, breeds in the hills and comes down into the warmer lowlands in winter, when it even reaches Ceylon.

The two British small birds which will attract attention at all times in India are, however, the most admired and the most despised of all—the Kingfisher and the House Sparrow. They are both much tamer than they are here. The Kingfisher, which is very common, will let you look on at his fishing quite unconcernedly, and as to the Sparrow, he does his best to merit the prefix to his name, for it is impossible to keep him out of the house. It is only in India, among our foreign possessions, that any naturally-domiciled British birds meet one's eye without special search as these do, and this brings me to the second part of my subject—the species of birds which we have forced willy-nilly to take part in our colonisation.

The Sparrow was not naturally found in any part of our Empire except in India and Burma; but we have successfully invited him to colonise Australasia, and he is now the commonest bird in New Zealand, while he is also established in Southern Canada and the Bermudas. The Goldfinch has also been introduced into the West Indies, but its stronghold as a colonist is in Australasia. In

British Birds throughout the Empire.

Australia it is now far commoner than in Britain, and in New Zealand is one of the most successful of the introduced birds. The Greenfinch is also now abundant there, but has not spread much in Australia. The Chaffinch is established in New Zealand, but has not become so common as the Goldfinch or even the Redpoll, another introduction, though far more familiar at home.

Our most conspicuous songsters, the Song Thrush, Blackbird, and Skylark, have all been introduced both into Australia and New Zealand, but have thriven, as was to be expected, far better in the latter country than the former, in which they have remained scarce and local. It is, in fact, in New Zealand that British birds have done best ; the climate is more similar to what they have been used to, and enemies are very few.

Among sporting birds, New Zealand has received the Pheasant and Wild Goose—which is, I believe, the common tame goose run wild ; the Wild Duck has also been introduced, but is, I fancy, likely to be swamped by interbreeding with the native Grey Duck, which closely resembles it, but has not the beautiful plumage worn by the male of our bird. Black-game have been introduced into Newfoundland, but, so far as I know, our national Red Grouse has not been established in any of our dominions. It is admittedly not an easy bird to keep in captivity, and is particular about its habitat in a free state ; but in the infinite variety of situations available in almost every part of our Empire there is surely a chance for the establishment everywhere in it of the one bird these little islands can claim as purely and exclusively British.

Seven young blackbirds on a tree-top. Taken by Mr. A. Brook, Castle Street, Builth, Wales.

Exterminating the Mosquito—a British Triumph

By Angus Macdonald, M.D., R.A.M.C.

[*Captain Macdonald was late Medical Officer of Health, Kingston, Jamaica, and Director, Ankylostomias Campaign, Grenada, B.W.I., and is Epidemiological Assistant to Sir Ronald Ross, Consultant in Malaria, War Office.—Editor.*]

Exterminating the Mosquito—a British Triumph.

WHO would have dreamed, when Ross was carrying on in India the work of discovery that revealed the miraculous life cycle of the parasite of malaria, that perhaps the most striking object lesson in the saving of human misery which in his own time has resulted from that discovery was to be demonstrated at home in England ?

Yet so it is ; and at the moment the authorities are engaged, not actually in stamping out malaria in England, but in preventing malaria from getting that hold in this country which it has obtained in past times to the physical impoverishment of the people throughout a considerable area of agricultural England.

Having been an active assistant during the present year in this work of malaria prevention, I have been entrusted with the pleasureable task of telling in a few words to Dominion readers of the " Overseas " journal how the Dominions in their turn have helped the cause of health in the Mother Country. For without the material and opportunities afforded by the Dominions in the study of malaria the fugitive occurrence of malaria in this country might not have found any one prepared or equipped to make the same discoveries here in the brief years allowed.

It may well be called a triumph of British science, this prevention of malaria, and like the prevention of other diseases it carries with it the drawback, from the popular point of view, that it avoids the spectacular, and the evidence of its worth is to be appreciated by negation. We are stirred to the depths, for instance, by an epidemic of influenza, broadcast to the tune of millions of sufferers in the land. But the ordinary mind is not so impressed to learn that in the year of grace 1918 there occurred only seventy cases of indigenous malaria in England—that is, malaria occurring in England from infection by English mosquitoes of persons who have never been out of England. And yet, but for the measures of control adopted by the authorities, there might have been thousands instead of seventy. It is common knowledge now that many thousands of men with malaria, still infectious, have returned

Exterminating the Mosquito—a British Triumph.

to this country from different seats of war—from Salonika, Mesopotamia, Palestine, East Africa. Military urgency made it unavoidable that many of these should return to their own Corps in parts of the country where it was known that mosquitoes abound, which might by biting these men give malaria to other soldiers and to the general population.

The responsible authorities, however, promptly turned their attention to devising such means of precaution in this country as should minimise, if not altogether prevent, any outbreak of malaria.

The means to this end are many ; but the extermination of mosquitoes being the most effective measure, a few words particularly on that aspect may interest.

In England there are three varieties of the mosquito that carries malaria. One of these, known as *Anopheles Maculipennis*, the Spotted-wing Anopheline, is very common in certain flat and marshy parts of the country. It spends the winter resting in shady places amongst the cobwebs on the ceilings of cowsheds, stables, and pig-styes, feeding now and then on the animals therein. In the summer it flies out and lays its eggs on weed-grown ditches and ponds. The young larvæ come out of the eggs after some days and wriggle their lives along for a few weeks in the water. They then make up their minds to try another mode of life and, curling up on the surface of the water, they split open and out flies the real mosquito. If the weather is suitably warm several generations may be born during the year, and as the mosquito lays a hundred eggs and more, there may be a vast number of mosquitoes in late summer. Then it is that most harm results, and it is in the warm days of July and August, in temperate countries, that most malaria cases occur. The other two anopheline mosquitoes in this country do not live in houses and stables, and are probably not concerned so much in transmitting malaria.

Our friend of the spotted wing, however, though she still haunts the stables and feeds on the cattle in the summer, if they are brought into the stables, wanders at nights into dwelling-houses, where she takes stealthy feeds of blood from us humans. If she

A British Malaria Mosquito—photographed in an English bedroom.

Exterminating the Mosquito—a British Triumph.

chances to suck the blood of a malaria sufferer, she may then, biting others, pass on the malaria poison to those of us who have not had malaria or who may never have left this country.

Now there are several facts in this history of the mosquito which point the way to prevention. First, in the winter months she may be attacked and destroyed in large numbers in stables and elsewhere by various means—by repeatedly sweeping the ceilings in cold winter weather; by washing walls and ceilings with lime and sulphur ; by fumigation with smoke and various chemicals. When spring comes few are then left for egg-laying.

Then the ditches and ponds in which they lay their eggs may be treated in various ways to prevent larvæ developing or having a chance of life. The simplest and least expensive is to keep the ditches and ponds free of all sorts of weed. When the banks are clear of weed and muddy, and no growth comes up from bottom to surface, the larvæ cannot live. The fish and other aquatic enemies gobble them all up ; and also the mosquito, missing the weed on or around which she is accustomed to lay her eggs, wanders further off. Again, in summer, as it takes a fortnight after a malaria case is bitten before the poison in the mosquito is mature and capable of causing malaria, persistent watchfulness and slaughter of all indoor mosquitoes will undeniably result in the prevention of much infection. One very spectacular method of destroying larvæ in their ditch and pond homes is of little practical utility under the conditions found in this country, and as a danger and menace from an agricultural point of view it has not been recommended or adopted—that is, the use of oil—kerosene and other oils and emulsions and any chemical agents.

Other measures of simplicity and practicability, involving no more labour and employing no expensive material, are sufficient. Given the brains to direct and the labour to do, it is possible to keep malaria absolutely at bay in any community in this country.

This, then, is a brief corner of the operations that Colonel Sir Ronald Ross has guided. The country has not, in 1917 and 1918, been given the demonstration of a malaria epidemic, such as was seen last in the years around 1859, when several hot summers coincided with the return of malaria-infected troops from the Crimean War.

But those who understand the inner and subtle workings of malaria know that under the conditions which have prevailed epidemic has been prevented. We trust it may still be prevented in the next few years that must elapse before the infection, which will be widespread when all the boys come home, has quite died out with their complete recovery.

My First Derby

By Hertha Chesshire

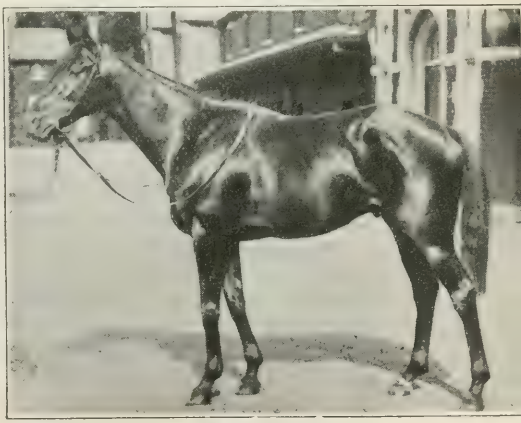
My First Derby.

SOME one once said that the Derby is a standing monument to what the Englishman will do, dare and suffer in the great cause of sport. And yet, who would refuse the chance of going to Epsom on Derby Day and, above all, for the great Victory Derby, an epoch-making event, long to be remembered in the annals of racing? So I was appropriately thrilled when the chance came to me, and prepared my mind for anything from a wonderful carnival of colour, movement and brightness, to a nightmare of a bank holiday with endless crush, screaming babies, hoarse bookies and—not a glimpse of a horse.

The great race does not start till three, but all day, from seven in the morning, trains were run from Waterloo, Victoria and Charing Cross every few minutes, and each train was packed. We went slowly and were constantly passed by empty trains bearing the placard "Derby Express." Occasionally we caught a glimpse of the road, thronged with Derby pilgrims in motors, 'buses, four-in-hands, carriages, coster carts and every other sort of vehicle that exists. It was drizzling, which must have discouraged the many without any sort of shelter, but they all seemed in the best of spirits. We entered the field by the famous Tattenham Corner and saw the beautiful green of the course curving away in both directions, defined by the crowds pressing to the barriers.

Such a democratic crowd I had never seen—frock-coated, grey-topped dandies with the inevitable button-hole and with field glasses slung over their shoulders, office clerks, "horsey" men, "pop" sellers, orange vendors, officers, tommies, gypsies, all rubbed shoulders. While dark-eyed beauties of the coster world, all befeathered and bejewelled, held their own against the wearers of the latest Paris fashions.

The endless rows of tireless bookies, stretching from Tattenham Corner to the Grand Stand, were all well patronised. Why



Grand Parade.

My First Derby.

do we never hear of "Booky throat"? I suppose in time they get used to shouting all day to encourage the faint-hearted and proclaim the odds. Certainly, as the day wore on, their cries increased rather than lessened in vigour.

As three o'clock drew near the rain stopped, and, leaving the counter-attractions of stalls, fortune-tellers and all the fun of the fair, every one surged towards the barrier, guarded by friendly police who made themselves responsible for the comfort of the boys in blue, of whom there were a large number. The first real thrill of the afternoon was when the racers were led on the course and cantered backwards and forwards before the Royal Box, the jockeys making gay splashes of colour. We all consulted our racing cards to make finally sure we recognised our favourites.

I am ashamed to confess that it is the horse's name and the colours of his jockey that influences my betting, and therefore I was plumping for All Alone with his rose-du-barri and heliotrope rider. My companion, having studied "form," backed Grand Parade with black jersey and primrose cap. But, in our heart of hearts we all rather feared The Panther, one of the most popular favourites which the Derby has ever known. I am afraid The Panther had had his head turned by too much flattery. It was obvious that his experienced rider had the greatest difficulty in keeping him in hand. The assurance of victory had gone like corn to his head, and he seemed scarcely to touch the turf.

The crowd grew tense, the horses were in place. There was a false start, then all of a sudden the great cry "They're off!" travelled like thunder along the packed thousands, straining their eyes to catch a glimpse of flying colours which would compensate them for hours of patient waiting. We were near the winning post, so except for a thrilling moment when the silhouettes of the horses showed up against the skyline, we had to possess our souls in patience for some two long-drawn-out minutes. As the horses rounded Tattenham Corner the crowd let itself go. But out of all the cries and cheers, one could hear the growing roar "Grand Parade leads!" Impossible now to distinguish the details, but one could see each jockey straining every nerve to forge ahead of his fellows in the last decisive stretch. Half a length in front of them all the primrose cap of Grand Parade's jockey was seen riding to victory. A great shout went up—the race was over.

At once the crowd broke, and conflicting emotions could be seen on every face. Very few had backed Grand Parade, but it was easy enough to distinguish those who had. My companion had won £50, and it was, therefore, in a very joyful mood we sought one of the many-crowded booths to drink the health of Grand Parade and celebrate the success of our first Derby.

OVERSEAS

The Future of the British West Indies

[The writer of this article is a member of the Over-Seas Club, now resident in British New Guinea. Mr. Murray writes in no spirit of hostility to the United States, but he views with concern the gradual Americanisation of Jamaica, British Honduras and other West Indian sections of the Empire. His views, which will doubtless be shared by many readers of "Overseas," can best be expressed by the famous utterance of Sir John Macdonald, the great Canadian Statesman: "As for myself, a Britisher I was born, a Britisher I will die."—Editor.]

The Future of the British West Indies.

IN one issue of "Overseas" there appeared a letter from a Member of the O.S. Club on the Americanisation of the British West Indies, and of Jamaica in particular, containing an excerpt from a leading Boston paper to the effect that Jamaica's presence under the British flag was "a political anomaly," "a foreign intrusion in a Yankee lake," and that it was only a question of time before it would pass under the Stars and Stripes.

As a loyal Briton I trust that day may never come ; nevertheless there can be no denying that the influence of the U.S.A. is becoming more and more pronounced in the British West Indies, especially in Jamaica and British Honduras, and, if something be not done soon, these valuable portions of the Empire will be commercially absorbed into the great Republic, and then it is only natural to suppose political union would ultimately follow.

It behoves Britons, therefore, both in the British West Indies and in the Homeland itself, to bestir themselves. The presence of British Colonies in the Caribbean Sea, the scene of some of the most heroic conflicts in the annals of the British Navy for 300 years, is not so great an anomaly as that Alaskan territory should include part of Canada's Pacific coast line. Yet Canadians are not casting covetous eyes on that position of their neighbours' vineyard. Let Britishers take note of how Nicaragua and other Central American Republics are already absorbed commercially by their great neighbour—the United Fruit Co. being one of its chief agents. This same company has a grip on British Honduras, territory larger than the combined area of the British West Indies, where it has obtained large concessions of rich land for fruit growing, and a few years ago was given a five years' contract for the carriage of mails, etc., to Belize, notwithstanding the complaints of many of the Colony's loyal inhabitants against "Company rule."

Strong action is necessary if these island gems of the Empire are to be kept under the Union Jack, for sentiment alone is not sufficient. Sugar growing, the great primary industry of the B.W.I.

The Future of the British West Indies

in the days of its former prosperity, before it had to compete with the bounty-fed beet sugar from Germany, should be revived, but to do this it will be necessary that a preferential tariff on cane sugar from the British Colonies be given by the Mother Country.* We trust that in this instance history may repeat itself, and, as the Napoleonic wars gave birth to the beet-sugar industry, so one of the results of the Great War may be the rebirth of the cane-sugar industry in the B.W.I.

Even publishers could assist by printing cheap illustrated editions of Charles Kingsley's "At Last," in which he so graphically describes these sea-born gems of the West. This is a matter which might well receive consideration from the West India Committee. Aspinall's "Pocket Guide to the West Indies" and sundry other excellent publications are obtainable from their rooms, but they could also publish illustrated booklets portraying the attractions of the B.W.I. as a tourist and health resort to be displayed on book-stalls, etc., throughout the U.K. Queensland has helped to settle part of her richest territory by catering on a large scale for the tourist traffic, and other countries have followed similar methods.

Let British business houses advertise their wares more in West Indian papers, for if it pays the large departmental stores of Chicago to do so, and send their expensively got-up catalogues to West Indian addresses, surely Harrods, Spiers and Ponds, and similar firms might do likewise. The federation of the B.W.I. and British Honduras, and, if possible, British Guiana, as a Dominion, or to enter the Canadian Dominion as a province or provinces, would do much towards development of those Colonies, and also assist in the consolidation of British interests there.

If union with Canada is not considered feasible (but surely it would be just as practicable as that Alaska should be part of the U.S.A.), then there could be complete reciprocity between the West Indies and Canadian Dominions. The products of temperate climes are needed by the B.W.I. and those of the tropics by Canada, so that federation or reciprocity would be to their mutual advantage.

In writing this I bear no ill will to the U.S.A., where I have many warm friends, but I certainly wish well to my own nation, and no reasonable man should take exception to that.

With sound progressive legislation there is no reason why the B.W.I., including British Honduras, should not become one of the most prosperous portions of the British Empire.

Government Station, GEORGE MURRAY.
Kikori River, Delta Division,
Papua (British New Guinea).

* Since this article was received an edict, which comes into force on September 1st, has established the necessary preferential tariff.

His Majesty's Mails, Mashowing River, Bechuanaland. The Native Postman's Mount. Sent by Mr. W. Klisser, Vryburg, South Africa.

Beautiful Snapshots from Alberta.

Photographs sent us by Mr. A. D. Dickson, Humboldt, Saskatchewan, Canada.

A corner of Jasper Lake, Alberta. The distant mountain is some 10,000 ft. high.

The Pass to Jacques Lake. In the foreground is the tepee in which Mr. and Mrs. Dickson slept on pine boughs. In the distance the pack and saddle horses can be seen.

The "P.V.": A Wonderful Naval Invention

By John Leyland

The "P.V.": A Wonderful Naval Invention.

MONG the several devices which the War produced for the purpose of dealing with "frightful Fritz" none were more effective than the "P.V.," as the Paravane is commonly called afloat. It has saved more lives and more ships than any one can take account of. The secret was well kept up to the very end of the War. The Germans never knew how the mines they laid so widely across the approaches to ports and in the track of shipping were defeated, and no submarine could return to tell how it received its mortal blow. The paravane is purely a naval invention. Only a seaman could have produced it, and it came from within the Service. Credit is due to many officers for its development.

The first idea seems to have come to Commander Cecil V. Usborne, who made many ingenious preparations and calculations. Then Lieutenant Dennis Burney, son of Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, a highly scientific and practical gunnery officer, arrived at Scapa with his own idea of the paravane, when Lord Jellicoe was Commander-in-Chief. Both of these officers deserve great credit for the invention. Lord Jellicoe gave the utmost encouragement, as he did to every scientific advance. Experimental apparatus was constructed and tested at Portsmouth, under the auspices of Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, who contributed largely to the development of the P.V. in its experimental stages. Afterwards the device was brought to Scapa, and tested in practice in several classes of ships, at varying speed, turning alternately to port and to starboard. There were disappointments, such as always mark the steps of an inventor, but the British seaman never knows when he is beaten. Objections were overcome and, in due course, every class of warship and merchant vessel was equipped with this superlative mechanism.

No effort could be too great to defeat the hidden peril of the mine. The Germans, on the very next morning after the declaration of War, were laying their destructive engines on the east coast of England. They employed ostensible merchant and passenger vessels, flying neutral flags, in this nefarious work. Later on they sent out specially constructed mine-layers, and mine-laying submarines were employed almost every night in laying these "explosive eggs," which the mine trawlers so gallantly gathered in the morning.

The action of the paravane is to deflect the mine from the side of the ship, cut through its mooring ropes, which may be of tough steel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and render it harmless and easy to destroy,

The "P.V.": A Wonderful Naval Invention.

or sometimes to explode it. The apparatus consists of a long, buoyant, torpedo-shaped body, fitted with hydrovanes, to one of which is attached a float, and to the other a weight, and it has a rudder in its fish-like tail, which regulates the depth of flotation by means of a hydrostatic valve. Paravanes are employed in pairs, and are towed, one on either side of the ship, by stout ropes. The hydrovanes are so formed that, when the tow line becomes taut, the machine is submerged to the determined depth and is steered at a proper distance from the side of the ship.

By the ingenious plan of weighting one side of the depressing vane, the paravane does not tow in the ship's wake or drift against her side, but runs obliquely outward and away from the hull. Ordinarily, the depth at which the paravane is set to run is about fifty feet, and the distance from the ship's side about 180 feet. The towing wire is attached to a frame which connects the plane of the machine to its body, and is furnished with a heavy cutter bracket, containing a serrated knife-blade, by which the mine mooring-line is severed. The pair of paravanes, one running on either beam of the ship, give complete immunity from injury from anchored mines. By this means hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping and thousands of precious lives have been saved. The pity is that we did not possess it at the beginning of the War. Yet great must be the gratitude of all who have gone to sea in the later months of the hostilities, when the mechanism had been perfected and widely applied, to those who invented and developed the beneficent paravane. Several classes of this apparatus have been used by warships, and the merchant marine has used a particular type known as the "Otter." Never has a ship been known to strike a mine with her forefoot, at the point where the towing lines part, and the theory is that a cushion of water is always driven ahead which invariably deflects the mine on one side or the other.

The paravane has destroyed submarines almost as effectively as it has defeated minefields. The mechanism provided for this purpose was towed by a destroyer or steam trawler, or any fast-steaming class of vessel. This special paravane carried about 400 lbs. of T.N.T., and was capable of being towed at any depth up to 200 feet, and at any speed up to twenty-eight knots. The towing-wire, on touching a submarine, slipped along its side until the nose of the paravane came into direct contact with the U-boat's hull, whereupon the T.N.T. exploded and the submarine was destroyed. Many have perished in this way. In addition to the direct contact explosion, indirect contact, in conjunction with an electric switch and independent observation firing from the bridge of the towing ship, have been employed. This brief non-technical sketch will have shown the character and service of the wonderful paravane.

A Holiday in the Sierras

By Dorothy M. Bridger, an O.S. Member in Gibraltar

A Holiday in the Sierras.

A WEEK OFF ! And we hurry away to pack a few necessities. Then, away by boat and train to a little wayside station at the foot of the Sierras. Arrived at Montejaque, we soon manage to obtain a motley collection of horses and mules adorned with gay trappings and jingling bells to carry us to the mountain fastness of Grazalema, where we hope to spend a well-earned rest.

After many disputes, much noise and no small amount of hilarity, we are mounted and away. At first the road is good and follows closely the course of a brawling mountain stream along the side of a precipitous ravine where every shrub of the tangled undergrowth seems flowering at once and forming a blaze of colour of rainbow hue.

Soon there comes a choice of ways—the old hill track or the new road. Our choice is soon made, and we take the ancient path, although our arriero (guide) tells us, with a depreciatory shake of the head, it is muy malo (very bad).

We pass over an old stone bridge whose single span looks hardly strong enough to bear the weight of horse and rider. Once safely across we go up and up a rugged track where the horses continually pause to find where next to place their feet. The path is so bad at times that it seems nothing but a watercourse cut by torrential rains. At last we are at the top, and the way leads through a fair corn-growing land with fields ablaze with poppies and many other brilliant and strange flowers.

Leaving this tract of cultivation, we enter an undulating wooded region of cork trees, where we catch occasional glimpses of cork-cutters at their work, uncouth figures almost resembling monkeys amongst the branches, and hear their songs, whose strange melodies are unlike anything to be heard in

The Holiday Party. Standing, from right to left, Mr. Hoare (H.C.S.) and two guides. Mounted, Mr. G. Higginson, R.N.U.R., Mrs. Bridger, Miss Bridger, Mrs. Littlewood, Mr. Bridger and Mrs. Hoare.

A Holiday in the Sierras.

Europe, but remind one of the songs of the Arab. Presently we stop for lunch, and the cutters, impelled by a natural curiosity, draw near. On all sides we encounter the glances of these wild-looking men, and, as Seaton Merriman says, every countryman you meet in Spain might be a brigand, to judge from appearances.

Occasionally, as we rode on, we passed half-wild cattle, great ferocious-looking brutes with enormous spreading horns. These lumbered away on our approach with a lordly toss of the head as though we were below their notice. Further on we met their herdsman, a short powerful man, whose chief weapon appeared to be a sling of woven Esparto grass, with which, however, he could stop a charging bull. To show his skill, he picked up a stone weighing several pounds, adjusted it to his sling, and, with a sharp revolver-like crack, sent it some fifty yards.

At last, turning a corner on our ever-ascending track, the word "Grazalema" bursts from the lips of our leader, and before us, across a deep valley, we behold the village in all its beauty. The eagle could not have chosen a better site for its erie than the founders of this small town.

As we approach the town we ride beneath great limestone cliffs destitute of all vegetation, and a feeling of awe comes over us, for apparently in many places the rocks are ready to fall and need only little or no force to send huge masses thundering down on the passer-by. Here, cut in the very face of the cliff, is a little shrine where a lamp ever burns before an image of the Virgin, gay with wild flowers, the simple offerings of pious people who pause here to say an "Ave" before they commence their steep ascent to the town above.

Up we go on a little path cut out of the precipice, and so steep as to almost resemble a stairway, till a sudden turn brings us into the village. The animals make an awful clatter on the cobblestones attracting crowds of swarthy children, who take great delight in, watching the arrival of the Ingleses. The babble of tongues and the clatter of hoofs almost deafen us, and we are more than glad to reach the Fonda, where we are welcomed most heartily by the host and hostess, a fine old couple with no thought save for the comfort of their guests.

Our time is chiefly spent in the open air. One day to the top of San Cristobal, the highest peak in the district, where the vision ranges over many hundreds of miles of mountain and plain. Another spent in the great pine woods on the northern slopes of a range, or again delving deep into the interior of some great peak by means of winding caverns, cold and drippy. And so, amid such beautiful scenery, our holiday flies only too quickly, and one day we awake to find the horses waiting at the door, and we return, bronzed and rested, ready to face whatever awaits us.

DOROTHY M. BRIDGER.

The Forsaken Garden

The Forsaken Garden.

IN a far-away corner of France it lies, this forsaken garden, on a little low hill set back a mile or so from the coast ; high oaks to shelter it on the north, to the east and south the mountains, and westwards the shining spaces of the sea. It knows nothing of enclosing walls, the winds of heaven are its companions, the far distances wrap it round with their peace. From away down in the valley come the sounds of everyday life, the haunting melody of a peasant's song with a strange lilting refrain, half sad, half gay, the tinkling bells of the grazing cows, the bleat of a lamb in a neighbouring field. But up on the hill-top it is very still, the paths lie untrodden, no voices come to waken the echoes, the flowers bloom and fade with none to love them and to see. At the far end of the garden, along the edge where the hill dips, there used in olden days to be a long line of purple irises standing out against the blue of the distant mountains. Now the irises have gone, and amongst the long grasses of the unkept lawn buttercups and ox-eye daisies sway in the breeze. There are weeds in the flower beds, and moss grown are the paths, the old Basque house looks down with sad, silent windows on the deserted bowers. But the wallflower—dear flower of separation—grows lovingly round its base, encircling it protectingly with a girdle of gold and brown, filling the air with delicate scent ; and the roses have taken possession of the forsaken garden and run riot everywhere—they climb up the pines, they cover the hedges, they trail long sprays across the paths.

The birds sing and dart amongst the trees, but the flat swinging perch which used to hang from the magnolia by the little summer-house is gone, and no light step comes any more at morn and even to herald the eagerly - awaited feast of crumbs. The birds have forgotten, but *they* remember — the great solemn pines, they remember all, that the birds forget, all

The Forsaken Garden

The Forsaken Garden.

that those little flowers of to-day holding up gay faces to the sun have never known. Very reassuring and steadfast they stand, their dark outspread boughs vivid against the blue sky, they seem in some strange way set there to speak of the things which do not pass. The flowers fade, and the birds die, and even the enduring pines have their day, but mountain and sea and sky stand sure. Against that unchanging background the shifting seasons act their magic play, and winter and spring, summer and autumn pass over it as pass the shadows thrown by floating clouds on the quiet hills.

Perhaps to most people there comes a moment in life when they suddenly awake to a definite consciousness of the fleetingness of time, when, looking around them, they realise with a sense of dismay how much has slipped away from them, how many dear places are empty, how many landmarks have vanished. And, frightened at what they see, perchance they turn hastily away and plunge into the busy round of daily concerns, give themselves up to the impressions of the hour, refuse to think. They little know what they lose. It is as if the wanderer, pausing on the threshold of the forsaken garden, and gazing on overgrown flower beds, neglected borders and empty paths, had turned and fled, afraid of the desolation which to him seemed there to reign ; fled, unaware of the sweet secrets which the garden was holding for him. The dawn had a message to give him as day by day it lit up the morning hills, the brooding stillness of noon held a hush for his tired spirit, the sunset was waiting to beckon him up the shining pathways of hope. And night, who but he who has seen and known can tell what night has to say on that quiet hill-top. When darkness has stolen over the land and the birds have fallen to sleep, a great stillness descends on the garden, the air is warm and scented with dimly-seen white blossoms, one by one the stars come out, and then the moon takes possession of the infinite spaces of the sky, and lights up the solemn outlines of the everlasting hills and shines down on the gleaming river in the valley. There comes a sense of peace, of fulfilment, and the message which mountain and sea and sky are always trying to give seems at last in some strange language to reach the soul. Man's little life of fevered activities, of passion and struggle and change, is lived out against the quiet background of eternity, and all of value which he can give to the world will depend on how wide he has thrown open his spirit to the great beyond.

"In the world of colour and shape make steadfast my soul," says the Persian prayer. Behind all that perplexes and distracts stand foundations changeless and secure, the truth which remaineth from generation to generation, the love which is our abiding city. The soul which has learnt to breathe the air of those blest regions can have nothing to fear from life which teaches, change which enriches, or from death which restores.

Through the quiet hours of the night the forsaken garden lies looking up at the stars, and its desolate places become haunts of peace, its birds lie waiting for the dawn to burst into song -ah, and "there is more day to dawn. The sun is but a morning star." H. d. V.

Personal Experiences of the 'Flu

[There are few places throughout the world which have not suffered in greater or less degree from the ravages of 'flu. The following personal experiences taken from a few of the very many letters we have received on the subject will serve to show how universal and how terrible the epidemic has been.—Editor.]

Personal Experiences of the 'Flu.

ROM FIJI.—Owing to the disorganisation of our shipping connections, your letters did not reach here until we were on the eve of an epidemic of pneumonic influenza. When this latter cast its black cloud over us about the end of November, nothing else was allowed to matter. The white population of the group was conscripted to fight it ; probably it would be more correct to say we volunteered to fight it. This district has a population of 24,000, and of this number 18,000 contracted the disease, and, though the exact figures are not yet available, the deaths are estimated at 1,200 to 1,400. There were less than 100 whites in the district, and these figures are eloquent of how we stood. It will also explain how your correspondent is behind with his acknowledgements. I am sorry to mention that one of our new recruits succumbed to the malady -Mr. Jack Guinnery died, and was followed in a few days by his wife.—A. G. Ross, Nausori, Fiji.

FROM BASUTOLAND.—At the present moment we are being overwhelmed with the influenza. Our native friends are suffering the most, as their mode of living is very inferior in all points to that of Europeans. Some of our towns have suffered severely. Cape Town, over 5,000 deaths, Kimberley, over 4,000, and other towns in proportion. In some places the railroads are disorganised and post-offices closed. Owing to the War, medical men are very scarce. Business of all sorts is more or less at a standstill.

'Tis long since South Africa has suffered from such a scourge. How hard it must have been for our gallant soldiers at the front. As regards fresh Members being enrolled, I find it very difficult to find any. So far as I know, every person in this district is a Member of our Club, but we are a very small community and widely scattered. Some of our Members have been in this district for years, but I have not even seen them. We are a community of about twenty-five, scattered among a large native population.—Guy Hallifax, Quthing, Basutoland, S. Africa.

FROM BRAZIL.—During October and November an epidemic of influenza broke out here (as also in Rio and Sao Paulo) and caused many deaths. Business had to be closed by Government orders, and the volunteer regiments were called out in order to help to look after the poor. Many households had every member down with it, and no one to do anything. (I was the only one in my office who did not have it.)

I regret to say that the influenza carried off one of our Members, Mr. Ralph Taylor, who had only become a Member last year.—A. C. Gordon, Caixo do Correio 366, Santos, Brazil, S. America.

FROM ADELAIDE, C.P.—Everything has been at a standstill here, as in a population of 1,050 whites we have had 500 cases of 'flu. We also had 286 coloured cases and 347 Kaffir cases. That is to say, we have had 1,145 cases in a total population of 2,400. Twenty-two European deaths, including William R. Anderson, G. H. Horrocks and C. P. Marais, Members of the Over-Seas Club, twenty-four coloured and 100 Kaffir deaths. - W. G. Blacker, P. O. Box 9, Adelaide, Cape Province, South Africa.

OVERSEAS

Personal Experiences of the 'Flu

FROM THE TRANSVAAL.—I have had a hard time of it lately with the Spanish influenza, which, though not as bad as it has been in the towns, is, nevertheless, taking a heavy toll from the Swazis. Add to that famine, through the phenomenal rains having destroyed the last season's crops, and some 15,000 of the S.A. Government railway staff down with influenza, so that goods traffic is all upside down, and you can see we are up against it.—P. E. Litchfield, Sandhlan (Swaziland), via Amsterdam, Transvaal, South Africa.

FROM SAMOA.—I received your letter and note my subscription is very much overdue, but it could not be helped, as we have been trading in the outside groups of islands, and when we did come to Samoa we could have no communication with the shore on account of the influenza epidemic.—J. L. McConochie, S.S. Dawn, c/o W. Blacklock, George Street, Sydney, N.S. Wales, Australia.

FROM RHODESIA.—Shortly after we left we were paid a visit by the "'flu," which treated us rather harshly, the mine being closed down for a month, during which time five white people died, including the manager, Mr. S. H. Boright, who, I understand from our late secretary, was a Life Member, which was a serious loss. He died a hero. During the epidemic out of about 100 white employees, only eighteen remained on their feet, though for nearly three weeks the manager worked night and day, doing everything possible for the sick, when he himself had to give in and the end soon came. During the same period, 130 natives died and over 500 deserted, consequently, with the shortage of labour and the white men being very weak, the mine did not recover its normal conditions until January, hence the delay in writing, but hope to be able to write regularly in the future.—C. Rowe, Lonely Mine, S. Rhodesia.

FROM PERU.—We also have the influenza, or "La Grippe," as the Peruanas call it ; in fact, it has swept over the whole of South America, but the worst seems over. A boat called in at a port just below us and, having thirteen cases on board, was put into quarantine, "*a la* South America," which means that everybody suddenly has a friend on board, and the result was 150 cases when the boat left ten days later.—C. L. Royle, Nacienda Cartavio, Prujillo, Peru, South America.

FROM PORT ELIZABETH, C.P. –Port Elizabeth had, I am sorry to say, a very bad time during the epidemic—over 2,100 deaths in a population of between 38,000 and 40,000—and even the good news of the Armistice, on November 11th, fell very flat, as no public meetings were allowed and the churches were still closed.

An open-air public thanksgiving took place on the Market Square on November 15th, of which I enclose a post-card view ; but beyond that nothing could be done, and we are reserving our thanksgivings and celebrations until Peace is declared. V. T. Jones, c/o Messrs. Jones and McWilliams, 4 & 6, Library Buildings, Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, S. Africa.

TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF COCOANUTS.—The only post-office from which English money orders can be procured is forty-seven miles from here, which necessitates sending a special coolie to run the whole distance, and, unfortunately, my labour force has been suffering so much of late from this new kind of influenza, called here "Bombay fever," that I have not been able to spare a coolie. I look forward with great pleasure to the arrival of the magazine, and hope to send you an article for publication ere long. I should have done so before, but, owing to being shorthanded, due to the War, which necessitates my looking after over 2,000 acres of cocoanut estates "on my own," I have not had the necessary time. T. Stanley Green, Tirrukovil Estate, Akkaraipattu, E. P., Ceylon.

[*F. J. Mortimer.*

THE TALLEST SPIRE IN ENGLAND.

A View of Salisbury Cathedral, whose slender Spire is 404 feet in height.

With the B.E.F. in Northern Russia.

Photos taken by the well-known Novelist, Mr. Andrew Soutar.

Ready to start on a Journey across the Ice. The Reindeer alone do not appear to feel the cold.

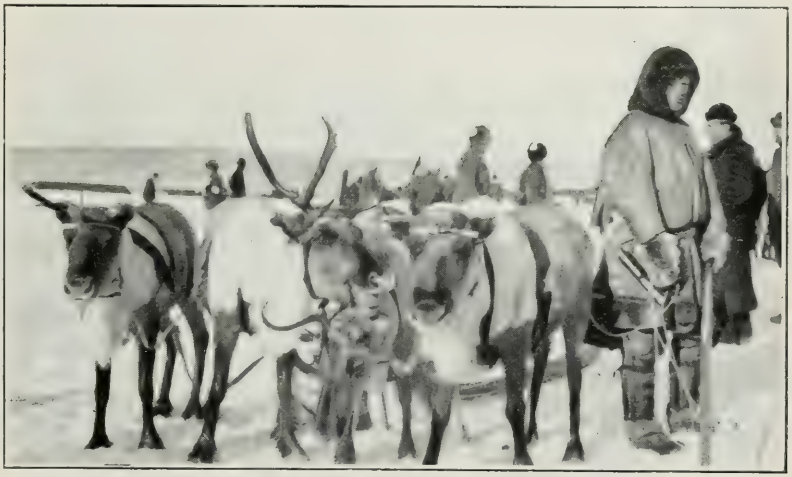
[*Copyright reserved.*

A Group of Laplanders well protected against frost-bite.

Solving the Transport Problem.

Mr. Soutar is at present in Russia as a Special Correspondent.

Where the Union Jack flies in Murmansk. Lt.-Col. T. C. R. Moore, who is in charge of the Reindeer Transport for the Peninsula.



[*Copyright reserved.*

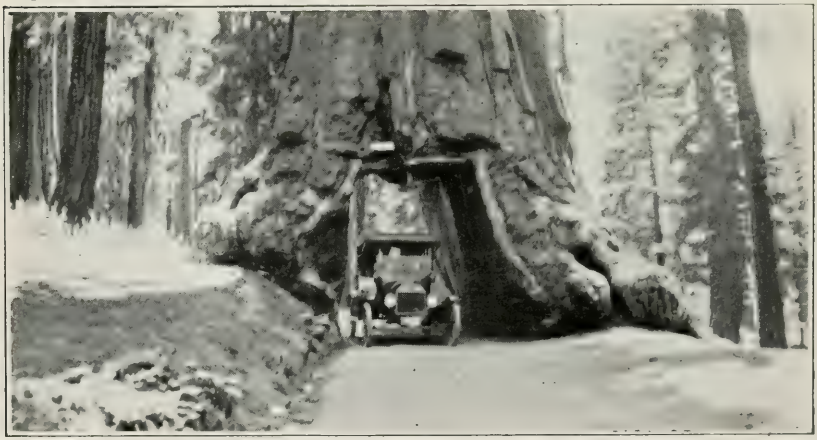
A Reindeer Team resting "Somewhere in Murmansk."

California's Wonderful Trees.

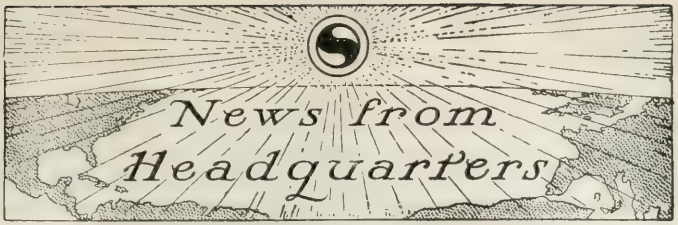
Three Photographs sent by Mr. F. Hopkins, Dom. Exp. Station, Summerland, B.C.

"Grizzly Giant" in Maryrosa Grove near Yosein Valley, Cal. Height of tree, 325 feet; Circumference at base, 97 feet.

Cutting through a Gorge. Typical Scenery in California.



"Wawano," another of the Big Trees in the Maryrosa Grove, California. Its size is realised by the ease with which the car goes through the trunk. The forests of California have a grandeur hardly surpassed in any part of the world.



By the Assistant Editor.

"Overseas" Editorial Rooms,
London.

News from Headquarters.

EMPIRE DAY SERVICE.—St. Clement Danes Church was a beautiful sight on the morning of Empire Day as a setting for the thanksgiving service arranged by the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League and the West India Committee. The tulips, hyacinths and narcissi, which formed the chief decorations, blended so wonderfully together that at first one did not realise their symbolism—the red, white and blue, which is acclaimed round the world. We are most indebted to Mrs. Pennington Bickford, who was responsible for carrying out this charming and fitting colour scheme.

The band of the Australian Imperial Force formed an inspiring background for the voices of the well-trained choir, and did much to make the service a memorable one. Bishop Frodsham's address will stay in the minds of those who heard it for many a long day. We wish we could publish it here, and are glad to learn that the West India Committee's *Circular* is doing so. The Bishop, who is well known in Queensland, his old diocese, took the opportunity of emphasising the part played by the Old Country troops in the War, a part which has not yet been universally recognised and appreciated, and which the soldiers from overseas are the first to acknowledge.

If we can make all our future Empire Day services as inspiring as this first one, we shall be more than content.

* * * * *

OUR ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.—Our Annual General Meeting on the eve of Empire Day was very enjoyable, in spite of the fact that neither Lord Milner nor General Seely could be present, as promised, owing to sudden calls to Paris. The Lord Mayor opened the meeting and made some very generous references to the work of the Society, and Mr. Wrench, in moving the adoption of the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, gave a most interesting summary of the work of the Club and some of its plans for the future. Sir George McLaren Brown, in seconding, paid a warm and sincere tribute to the Chairman, whom he described as "the live wire of the Organisation." His sentiments were heartily endorsed by all present.

News from Head-quarters.

Sir Ernest Birch seconded a resolution that Members of the Central Council should automatically retire after three years' office, and not be eligible for re-election until a period of twelve months had elapsed. Mr. E. R. Peacock proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. Treasurer for his selfless and splendid work on behalf of the Society, and to Messrs. E. Layton Bennett & Co., who are our Honorary Auditors.

Sir Alexander Roger spoke on behalf of the Babies of the Empire, and from the reception he received it was plain to see how the movement has fired the imagination of our Members.

The following resolution was put to the meeting in very happy terms by Sir Harry Brittain and seconded by Sir John Kirk :—

> "THAT this Meeting of citizens from all parts of His Majesty's dominions held in the City of London on the eve of Empire Day, May 23rd, 1919, does hereby place on record its deep appreciation of the work of the British Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. The Meeting also wishes to express its firm belief that the only hope for the lasting peace of the world lies in the Universal acknowledgment of an effective League of Nations."

The resolution was carried unanimously. The meeting was then brought to a close, but before the Members dispersed, all present rose to sing the first verse of the National Anthem, together with the special Over-Seas Club verse, which is sung at Over-Seas meetings throughout the world.

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LORD LEVERHULME.—We are glad to learn that Lord Leverhulme has accepted the position of Vice-President of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League. Few men of the present century have done more to better the conditions of the industrial worker than Lord Leverhulme, and it is appropriate that he should take an active interest in the work of a society whose ideals are in harmony with his own. As our readers are aware, our Imperialism includes many plans for the welfare of the workers of the Empire, such as garden cities, shorter hours, recreation and educational facilities, etc., all movements with which Lord Leverhulme is very closely identified.

* * * * *

CLUB COLOURS.—As far as we can ascertain the majority of our Members are anxious that we should issue Club colours in the form of scarves, hatbands, ties, etc., but we have heard rumours of good friends being turned for the time being into deadly enemies over a discussion of what those colours should be ! However, we do not despair of satisfying the patriotic and ascetical tastes of at least the majority of our readers. We should be grateful before

making a decision if all our Members would send us their particular choice. And so that there may not be any possibility of confusion as to the exact shades of your scheme it would be a great help if you would paint your ideas or send us snippets of ribbon to illustrate them. With these suggestions before us and with the united aid of the Central Council and a full meeting of the Wayfarers it ought not to be difficult to pronounce a judgment that would be acceptable to the most critical of our Members !

* * * * *

EMPIRE DAY MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool Branch continues to show many signs of activity and life. Miss Turnley, the local secretary, arranged a very well attended Empire Day Meeting in the Masonic Hall at the Midland Adelphi Hotel—one of the most well-known modern hotels in Great Britain.

The speaker of the afternoon was Miss Wrench who went specially down from London to describe her recent visit to the battlefields of France and Flanders. By special request Miss Wrench also gave some account of the world tour which she and Mr. Wrench took in 1912—13. It was only a pity that time was so short, for the audience was obviously interested in all Miss Wrench had to say and regretful when her speech came to an end. Brig.-Gen. R. F. Edwards, C.M.G., commanding the Mersey Defences, was in the chair, and a most delightful and sympathetic chairman he made. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson entertained Miss Wrench most hospitably in their delightful house just outside Liverpool. It was a special pleasure to her to stay with them as they both have a true understanding of the aims and ideals for which the Club stands.

Many parts of the world were represented at the meeting. Miss Wrench was especially glad to meet Mr. W. Birrell, our H.C.S. at Valparaiso. Other Members came from China, South Africa and Australia.

The Chairman of the Liverpool Branch, Mr. Alec L. Rea, attended his first meeting of the Central Council this month and reported on local activities. We are looking forward to his regular attendance at future meetings.

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LORD READING.—Our third monthly luncheon was given in the honour of the Earl of Reading, whose highly successful term of office as Ambassador at Washington has recently come to an end. There was a large gathering to welcome him and the tables were gay with sweet peas, the Club's emblem. At Mr. Wrench's suggestion a warm message was sent from the guests to the two gallant airmen whose flight across the Atlantic has added such a splendid chapter to the aerial progress of the world.

Viscount Bryce welcomed the Lord Chief Justice, whose excellent speech kept the guests enthralled until far into the afternoon.

News from Head-quarters.

Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P., in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Wrench, said he had a special claim to do so, being the second Member to join the Society! In replying, Mr. Wrench said that it was Mr. Kennedy Jones who had suggested the form of the O.S. badge, now known in every part of the world. A message of sympathy to Lord Northcliffe in his illness was sent from the meeting.

* * * * *

A SWEET PEA DANCE.—The Wayfarers are beginning to make themselves felt, and their activities are increasing.

The sweet pea dance for the Babies of the Empire Society on May 26th, entirely got up by them, was a real success. Miss Ruby Arnold, one of the London Members, had the charming idea of having a sweet pea stall at the dance, where she sold rose flags to the guests and gathered in more pennies for the cause. Several of the guests came with wreaths of sweet peas in their hair, and very pretty they looked.

Sir Ernest and Lady Birch helped Miss Wrench. Mrs. Thiem, Miss O. I. Ward, the energectic Hon. Secretary of the Wayfarers, and Miss Cutts, acted as hostesses, and Mr. Bower made a most excellent M.C. We all learnt a great deal by our efforts, and hope to have other dances for Members and their friends in the Kensington Town Hall before the year is out.

* * * * *

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION.—The first meeting to discuss plans for the photographic section was a great success. Some forty Members have already joined and it is hoped soon that a dark room may be arranged for the convenience of Members. The first photographic and sketching picnic is taking place on Albury Heath, Surrey. Miss Ward is acting as hostess and the day should be a most enjoyable one. Mr. A. Bower, one of the pioneers of the Photographic Club, has sent me the following note:

> "Rambles will be arranged about every fortnight and all 'quick firers' and slow ones are cordially invited to turn up. Annual competitions at the end of each season will be held. Professionals and amateurs will assist each other and the latter probably learn some things worth knowing. All our fellow Members from the uttermost parts of the Empire must join us, and think of the long letters we shall be able to exchange. Membership is 5s. payable the first day of July each year."

* * * * *

A SPECIAL APPEAL.—During the hot summer months babies need help more than ever. An increasing number of mothers are coming to our Training Centre with their sick little babies, but unless we can raise more funds we are obliged to shut our doors and turn them away.

News from Head-quarters.

Please help us to keep our doors open and save their lives. We need £2,000 at once.

* * * * *

VISITORS AT HEADQUARTERS.—During the past month we have been delighted to welcome Mr. H. E. Price, honorary secretary of the Manila Branch. Mr. Price brought us the most glowing account of the enthusiasm of the Members at Manila. He tells us that the three chief centres in the Philippine Islands, Manila, Cebu and Iloilo, are keeping in close touch with one another and co-ordinating their patriotic work.

We have also had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Travers Solly. Mr. Travers Solly is our hon. secretary at Quittah, Gold Coast. Mr. Travers Solly is such an enthusiast that even on his return voyage he managed to rope in four Life Members and six ordinary Members. How splendid it would be if each Member who comes home brought such a fine batch with him !

OBITUARY.—It is with the deepest regret and sympathy that we record this month the death of the following Members : The president of the Sfax Branch, Mr. Herbert E. Webb, Tunisia, whose work will be a great loss to the movement locally ; Lieut. Edward H. Pepper, R.A.F., killed in France (Lieut. E. Pepper was the first secretary of the Berkeley Branch, Cal.) ; Mr. Joseph Borg, of Malta ; Mr. George Shipton, Port Madryn, Argentine, South America ; and Mrs. Pulford, daughter-in-law of Mrs. M. A. Pulford, of Neoville, Johannesburg.

DUNEDIN, N.Z.—Nine hundred Members. Owing to press of work, Mr. F. K. Macfie, to whose energy and interest it is due that the Branch was originally such a fine one, has not for some little time been able to act as local secretary. There was an interim during which the star of the Dunedin Branch seemed to be on the wane. Now, however, it has taken a new lease of life. A fresh committee has been formed, with Mr. J. Greenfield as the enthusiastic secretary. Already club rooms have been opened in Security Buildings, Stuart Street. These rooms comprise a large social hall, capable of holding from 150 to 200 people, ladies' room, smoking-room and well-appointed pantry and kitchen. At the end of the hall there is a fine stage, which should prove a most valuable asset for lectures, theatricals, etc. The window curtains and cushions are effectively stencilled with the Club's monogram, and there is an air of comfort, space and good taste which should make the rooms a very attractive rendezvous.

I was looking through Miss Wrench's diary the other day of the world tour which she and Mr. Wrench took in the interests of the Club, and came upon her description of the original Dunedin Branch. One entry, date January 10th, 1913, reads : "The Dunedin Branch is the best in New Zealand, and was opened by Lord Islington last autumn. There are 1,850 Members, and they are all so keen and so full of what they mean to do." And, a few days later : "The Dunedin people are among the finest I have ever met ; they are doers, not talkers." Unless, which seems scarcely likely, the War has altered the spirit of the Dunedin people, the Branch should have a very fair future in front of it.

BENONI, TRANSVAAL.—The coming of peace has given a fresh impetus to the Benoni Branch. We are confidently expecting them to reach their

News from Head-quarters.

1,000 membership mark in the next few months. During last year Benoni collected nearly £1,100 for various War purposes, and we are glad to hear they are now turning their attention to the Overseas War Memorial. Mr. J. J. Anderson, who for three years so ably filled the position of chairman of the Branch, has now resigned, but we are glad to learn that he will continue to take a live interest in O.S. activities. In his place Mr. Harding, manager of the New Kleinfontein Mine, has been appointed, while Mr. Smith is taking office again as secretary. The Benoni Branch has already established a fine reputation, and we hope they will surpass themselves in the coming year.

TONGA ISLANDS BRANCH.—The annual report for the Tonga Islands Branch includes the activities of Nukualofa, Haapai and Vavau. It makes interesting and encouraging reading as set forth in the "Recorder," the enterprising little paper whose avowed object is "to stimulate and record patriotic effort in the Tonga Islands." The Branch has collected over £1,000 during the past year; organised a collection of Christmas and Easter gifts to the Tongan boys at the front; and prepared a fine honour board, on which at present fifty-four names appear.

President, Mr. I. McOwan, H.B.M. Consul; Treasurer, J. M. Masterton; Secretary, J. Darrell Wall. The Hon. Secretary for Haapai is Mr. A. McKenzie and the Hon. Secretary for Vavau, Mr. A. D. Cameron.

CONCEPCION, CHILE.—The Concepcion and Talcahuano district contributed over £3,400 to the Red Cross for "Our Day." Our congratulations.

VICTORIA, B.C.—Mrs. F. Lambourn, our H.C.S. at Victoria, B.C., has proved a very good friend to the Over-Seas Club by giving Members who are anxious to find openings as teachers in British Columbia first-hand advice. Her work to start a Branch of the Club is now materialising, and at a meeting on February 26th a president and committee were elected. With this executive it is hoped that such results will be obtained that there will be soon a flourishing Branch established at Victoria.

SALTILLO, MEXICO.—The Saltillo Branch does not appear to be affected by any political troubles. Mr. R. W. Carrington, the local secretary, has proved an excellent friend, and is gradually augmenting the local membership. The chairman of the Branch is Mr. V. J. A. Palmer, and the treasurer Mr. John Blackett. We hope other districts in Mexico where there is a British community will follow Saltillo's example.

HALIFAX, N.S.—Some little while ago the Halifax Branch pledged themselves to send £200 for the support of a cot in Netley. A draft for the first £100 has already been received, but we have since been notified that no further gifts for this purpose are required, as the hospital is closing down at the end of July. We are, therefore, hoping that the remaining £100 will be allocated to the Overseas War Memorial, for we feel sure that there is no cause which the Halifax Branch would sooner support than this. Mr. H. Bradford is now the local secretary, and we are looking forward to great things from him.

PORTO ALEGRE.—We are delighted to learn that a chamber of commerce under the auspices of the Over-Seas Club has been formed by the Members at Porto Alegre. At present, as they are not strong enough to stand alone, they have affiliated with the official Chamber of Commerce at Sao Paulo, but they expect soon to be in a position to maintain themselves. It would be a wonderful thing if all our Branches in foreign countries could establish similar organisations. We should be able to give them a considerable amount of help through the Overseas Trade Bureau. Porto Alegre has an excellent record for War generosity, and Mr. T. K. P. Williamson, the secretary, has proved a valuable friend to us.

OVERSEAS

News from Head-quarters.

TOKYO.—A very fitting tribute has been paid to the work of the Society in Korea by the Right Hon. Sir Conyngham Greene, British Ambassador at Tokyo. He writes as follows : "On the eve of my departure from Japan I wish to convey through you to the Members of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League in your district my very cordial thanks for the loyal services they have rendered the Allied cause during the War. I feel sure that the work done by Members of the League has been of material assistance to our country, and, as regards myself, the presence of such a body in close touch with, and in a measure representing, the British community in Korea has enabled me to co-operate with them in the cause we have at heart more intimately than would otherwise have been possible."

MAFEKING.—Wherever Mr. H. Cooper is to be found there springs up around him a flourishing Over-Seas Club centre ! Although he has not been very long at Mafeking already a Branch has started, and we received fifty-three membership subscriptions from him by the last mail. Mr. Cooper's friends in Klerksdorp and elsewhere will not be surprised to hear of this excellent result.

BRAKPAN.—At the annual general meeting of the Brakpan Branch so much enthusiasm was created that twenty-five Members joined during the evening, thus bringing up the membership to 120. Mr. L. Phillips was unanimously re-elected as secretary for the current year. He has just sent us in fourteen renewals, and in all things takes a high view of the ideals of the Club. The Brakpan Branch fully realises its responsibility in peace as well as in war time, especially the educative duty of each Branch. They are working for the highest interests of the Empire, and we cordially hope that during the current year they will double their membership.

CEBU, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—It is not doing the Cebu Branch justice to say that their membership is only thirty-one unless one realises that this membership includes all the Britishers resident locally. Their annual report for 1918 is to hand, and we appreciate how hard the Members must have had to work to have obtained such excellent results. Cebu is now linked up with Sourybaya, Bangkok and Honolulu, the Branches with which they feel they have the most in common. We hope before very long that every Branch will be linked up with at least one other Branch in some part of the world. HERTHA CHESSHIRE.

Oil Wells driven under the Sea at Summerland, California. Sent by Mr. W. F. Wilson, Dewey Avenue, Honolulu.

The Price of "Overseas"

The Price of "Overseas."

DURING the past two years we have received many letters from our readers expressing a wonder how it was possible to produce "Overseas" at its existing price of 4s. per annum, which is the sum retained for it out of every Member's subscription, and inquiring why we did not charge a sum sufficient to cover the cost of production. After very careful consideration, your Committee has decided to increase the price of "Overseas" to 6s. 6d. per annum, postage paid, on and after October 1st next. In other words, the subscription rates to the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, in future for residents overseas, will be 10s. per annum, including the magazine and Membership list, instead of 7s. 6d., as heretofore. The increase in price will not affect current subscriptions. New Members overseas who at present pay 10s. will continue to do so. The rates for residents in the British Isles will remain as at present.

There are one or two points which we should like to emphasise. Owing to the all-round increase in prices, the actual printing cost of "Overseas" has recently been $7\frac{1}{2}$d. a copy, without postage. Had it not been for satisfactory growth in our advertising revenue, the loss entailed in its publication would have been a very serious one. We are very anxious to maintain and improve the contents of our magazine, and, in order to do this, we have been compelled to make this small increase in the cost of our magazine. The alternative was to reduce the number of pages, omit our coloured frontispiece and cut down the illustrations, a course which, we feel sure, would have been contrary to your wishes.

We believe that "Overseas" has a great mission to fulfil in making us all better known to one another, and as our circulation grows we hope to improve and develop it. Our aim is a copy in every home throughout the British Empire, and we hope that every Member of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League will try to introduce one fresh reader before our ninth birthday, on August 27th next.

E. W.

Overseas Club and Patriotic League Headquarters.

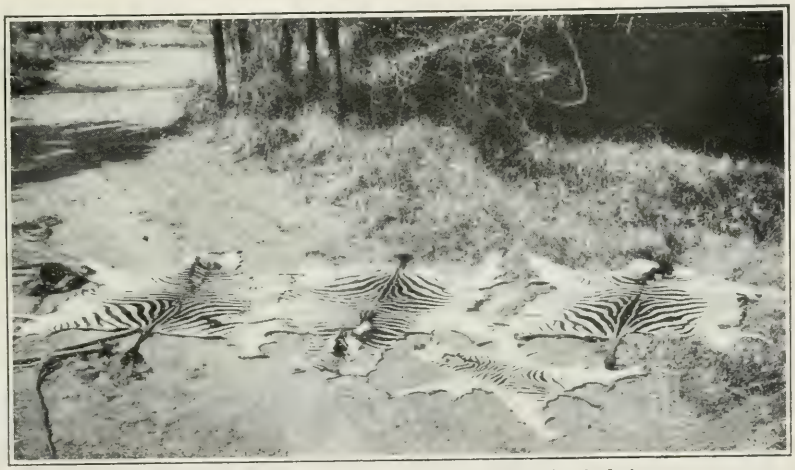
OUR SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.—When sending out invitations to Members to lectures, and social functions generally, at present we confine ourselves to those who live within a radius of twenty miles from Charing Cross. If other Members in England, who find it convenient to come up to town for such affairs, wish to receive invitations, and would send in their names to the Secretary, we should be delighted to include them.

Big Game Shooting in Africa.

Pictures which will interest Sportsmen all over the World.

[*Copyright.*

A fine old Lion shot within a few miles of Nairobi, the capital of B. E. Africa. At the present time these beasts are more plentiful in the territory we have taken from the Germans. Sent by Mr. F. A. M. Webster.



Zebra Skins drying. Taken by Dr. Magoon, Umtali, Rhodesia.

Contrasts in Construction.

A Peasant's Home in Ruthenia, and an Ancient Buddhist Temple in Ceylon.

A Ruthenian Home. Sent by Miss C. N. Harrison, Box 66, Saltcoats, Sask.

The Temple of the Tooth at Kandy, so called as it claims to possess a Buddha Tooth. It is the most famous of the Buddhist Temples in Ceylon. Sent by Mr. F. Cusden, 84, Grove Lane, Denmark Hill, S.E.

How We Dance To-day

By Philip J. S. Richardson, Editor of *The Dancing Times*

How We Dance To-day.

ONE hundred years ago, at the close of the Napoleonic Wars, there was a very great revival of interest in the ballroom. The minuet and the gavotte were yielding pride of place to the valse, and there was raised against the last-named dance as great an outcry as was raised against the tango a few years ago and against the jazz to-day. In spite of the fact that it was attacked on all sides, the valse survived, and became the Queen of the Ballroom, and for the remainder of the nineteenth century its supremacy was only once seriously challenged. That was in the forties, when Cellarius introduced the polka from Paris, and London followed the example of the Continent and, for a few years, went polka mad.

Towards the close of the Victorian era dancing, both on the stage and in the ballroom, reached a very low ebb. On the stage, that is to say in the ballet, the technique of Paris and Milan held despotic sway and stifled all Art ; in the ballroom the dancing masters ruled with a rod of iron, and insisted that every dance should be danced just so—and in no other fashion. The valse became a series of mechanical revolutions round the room ; dancers generally became listless, and attended dances rather as a social duty than as a means of enjoying themselves ; and ballroom dancing appeared about to wither and decay.

During the past twenty years a wave of revolution has been sweeping over the world. It is a revolt against despotic autocracy. We have seen it in the struggle of the free nations against the military autocracy of Germany ; we have seen it in the emancipation of women from the hide-bound traditions of the past ; we have seen it in our literature, our drama, and our paintings—and the ballroom has felt its effects.

Among dancers, the Russians were the first to revolt against the traditions of the past, against the method which sacrificed everything to technique. They first made the dance a living thing, and their action has had its counterpart in the ballroom.

The valse—the old valse of our grandparents, with its hard and fast rules—gave way to the boston, in which a certain amount of latitude was given to the performer to express his own individuality in his dancing. The one-step became possible. In this dance everything depends upon the imagination of the dancers. Fundamentally it is a simple walk in all directions in strict time with the music ; it is astonishing how interesting this simple step can be made when controlled by an accomplished dancer.

The tango, the much-abused tango, came into fashion and, for the first time, ballroom dancers began to pay careful attention to their carriage when dancing. In the tango they learned certain

How We Dance To-day.

fundamental steps, and it was left to their ingenuity to combine these steps in pleasing enchainments.

The three dances which find favour to-day—the hesitation, the one-step and the fox-trot—are legacies of pre-war days, but in the meantime they have altered. When a new dance is evolved it generally is too ornate and probably a trifle complicated. Gradually many of the steps are whittled down, until only one or two characteristic movements are left.

Modern ballroom dancing tends towards smoothness and simplicity. The original fox-trot was hoppy and full of many curious movements. The fox-trot to-day is very smooth, very simple and entirely shorn of all *outré* movements, such as twinkles and lift-ups. The hesitation, when it first arrived, was a showy dance with very pronounced pauses, dips and pointings. To-day the pause is suggested rather than dwelt upon ; the couples never leave the old valse position, and it is the nearest approach to the old valse that we have seen for many years.

The jazz, of course, is, strictly speaking, not a dance, but a method of playing the music. It is super-syncopation. With its arrival in this country a new step has come which may be used in the one-step, the fox-trot and even the hesitation. For some reason or other this has been called the jazz step, but it can be danced to any music, including the smoothest of valses.

To liken the step, as do some papers who wish to decry it, to the roll of a drunken nigger is absolutely ridiculous. When well done it has the effect of a dutch roll on the ice, and is most pleasing to watch and fascinating to perform. It should only be introduced occasionally into a dance, otherwise it becomes boring, like all things which are used in excess.

The first Theatre to be built in California. It is at Monterey. Sent by Mr. W. F. Wilson, Dewey Avenue, Honolulu.

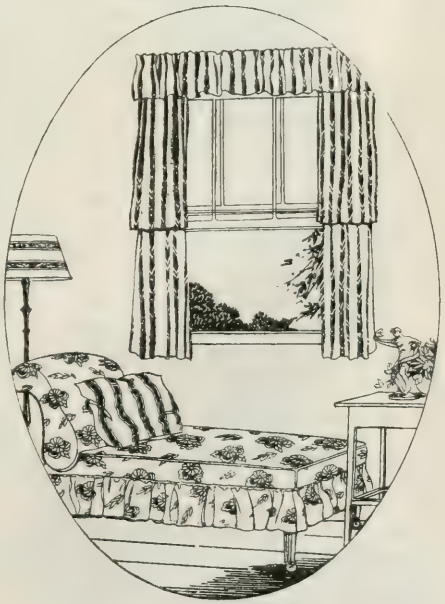
Labour Saving in the Home

[We are anxious to develop our Home-Maker's section and make it of great value to our women readers in all parts of the world. We have been fortunate enough to secure the co-operation of Mrs. Ernestine Mills, a well-known authority on all matters pertaining to the home. Mrs. Mills will be delighted to receive criticisms or suggestions from readers.—Editor.]

The Overseas Home-Maker.

IN the old days we heard very little about labour-saving in the home. "Woman's work is never done" was an accepted axiom, and, although in no other industry would that suggestion of "never doneness" have been tolerated, in the case of the home-maker it was thought quite correct that she should work endlessly with a cheerful countenance, without any reward but the passive approval of her family. And in those days, no doubt, any occupation was a blessing to women; to save labour then was to create *ennui*. But now there is so much work for us all, so many wide new interests, such need for all our productive energy, that our standard of values is changing, and we are learning to arrange things differently.

There are mothers nowadays who realise, with sighs, that their daughters show no inclination to follow in their footsteps. They have no desire to devote their whole lives to domestic work, and the weary mothers who looked forward to shifting some of their burdens on to younger shoulders see that prospect rapidly disappearing. But some take heart, and look for-



A Cheerful Window.

The Overseas Home-Maker.

ward to a time when domestic work will not be a burden at all ; when healthy, happy homes—the foundation of our civilisation—will no longer entail any drudgery ; when co-operation among women will grow, and when science and the best intelligence of men and women will be applied to home-making. This kind of mother looks at the growing girl with hope, not with regret, and, seeing the dawn of the new era, says to herself with thankfulness, " She shall have wings where I had weary feet."

In towns labour-saving is comparatively easy, with gas, electricity and water in every house, but co-operation among housewives is very slow in development. It is a hopeful sign in England that those responsible for Government housing schemes are not going to encourage the building of isolated cottages for agriculturalists, but, rather, to advocate the grouping of houses together, so that the advantages of communal life may be enjoyed. The very hard life of many a mother on a farm could be made much easier if two or three living within reasonable distance would agree to share much of such work as cooking, preserving, sewing and even babyminding !

Then we often expend much energy owing to ignorance of the use of every-day tools. In an English village in War time I was amused at seeing the efforts of a cottage woman, in the absence of the tinker, to repair a tin kettle with a hole in it. She had tried to stop the leak with a piece of string !

If she had been given ten minutes' instruction and some soldering tools, she could have mended all the tin kettles in the village with no difficulty, at a cost of a few pence. In the same way a broken chair, a rickety sofa, a door that won't shut, or a window that won't open, are all things that hinder and cause loss of time, but which can be put right easily by any one who is accustomed to the use of a few simple tools. In the kitchen, an hour spent in fitting up a few handy shelves in the right place may save literally miles of walking in a year, for even a dozen steps backwards and forwards daily, from sink to cupboard or from fireplace to saucepan rack, mount up to a considerable distance in a month's time.

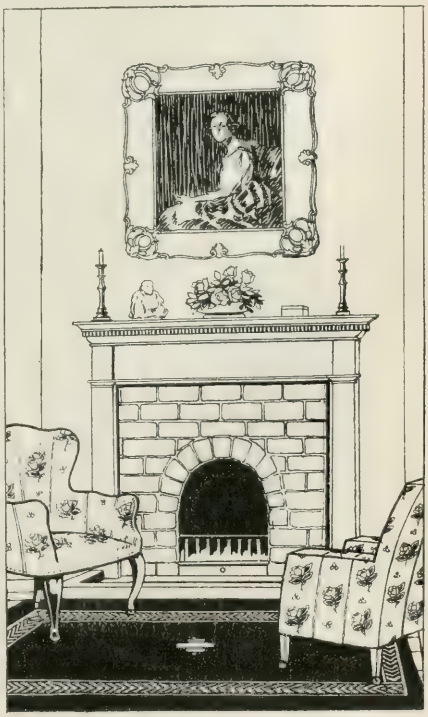
Central heating, which is so economical in labour and fuel, is only slowly being adopted in England, but fireplaces have certainly improved of late years. Compare the simple modern hearth in the illustration, with bright, clean tiles and curb, and black wrought fireirons, with the old-fashioned grate, which had a hearthstone to be whitened every day, an elaborate brass or steel fender to polish, hanging draperies and " mantel border " to collect dust, dozens of ornaments and, invariably, two sets of polished fireirons : one to use and the other to look at. But even nowadays many of our houses would look nicer and be easier to keep clean if they contained half the usual amount of furniture. Apart from the fact that

The Overseas Home Maker.

nobody enjoys dusting, we are beginning to realise the danger of dust as a disease carrier. Dark corners, as well as being troublesome to clean, are a danger to health. A horrible fashion of black carpets and textiles for upholstery appeared some time ago. It originated in Germany. I hope it is returning there ; but even the other day I read a suggestion that black chair covers and curtains are labour saving because "they do not soil !" Can anything be more absurd than this statement ? Black hides dirt, absorbs light and usually depresses the spirits. Even textiles of a neutral shade, which "go with anything," give no cheerful note in the colour-scheme of a room. The window illustrated has light casement curtains, easy to make and wash ; with them we need no blinds, no dust collecting draperies ; but imagine the same gay little window hung with black curtains, or with some terrible examples which were shown to me the other day—black lace curtains, trailing on the ground, with borders of huge magenta roses in applique !

Upholstered furniture is often made with unnecessary buttons all over ; they are not really ornamental, and the stuffing can be kept in place without them ; but they do collect dust, and are tiresome to clean, even though they are protected by loose covers. There is much to be said in favour of loose upholstered cushions for chairs instead of fixed padded ones ; they are easier to keep free from dust and moth, and to re-cover when worn. There is great need for some washable stair covering which deadens sound. Stained and varnished stairs save an immense amount of work, but they are noisy. Linoleum staircarpets are made, but they are very ugly and liable to split. The new stainless knives save a great deal of labour, doing away with the need of knife machines or boards. There is no doubt that manufacturers and inventors are realising the new and increasing demand for labour-saving appliances, and we may hope for great developments in this direction in the near tufure.

ERNESTINE MILLS.



A Simple Fireplace.

The Best Way

[All those who send "Best Way" tips are entitled to nominate a friend to receive six free issues of "Overseas."]

The Best Way.

ELLED SEAMS.—From the Red Cross workrooms I learned the "best way" to make a felled seam. Make a crease about three-sixteenths inch along the edge of one piece, then slip under this turned-down edge the other piece and tack together. Turn over and sew about one-quarter inch from edge, then open and sew along the extreme edge. This way is easier than sewing the two pieces together and then turning the edge over.—Ethel M. Morecroft, 557, Allen Street, Syracuse, N.Y.

MARMALADE RICE-PUDDING.—One cupful of cooked rice, one cupful of milk, one egg, half-cupful of orange marmalade. Mix the rice and milk, and make very hot in a double saucepan, add the yolk of the egg slightly beaten and a pinch of salt, cook, stirring constantly, for two minutes. Add the marmalade, except one tablespoonful, and pour into a baking dish. Beat the white of the egg until stiff, beat in one tablespoonful of marmalade, pile lightly on the rice and bake in a slow oven until brown—the time required is about eight minutes. Good hot or cold.

ICE CREAM WITHOUT A FREEZER.—Make one pint of custard, using rather more sugar than usual, cool and pour into a clean tin of any kind with a lid. Place it in a saucepan into which has been put a layer of broken bits of ice, and another layer of freezing salt. Fill up with ice and salt to the top of the tin, which must be tightly closed to prevent the salt and ice from getting in. Turn the tin round and round, pressing it downwards, take off the lid occasionally, scraping the frozen parts into the centre. Turn the tin round and round for about ten minutes, when the ice-cream should be made.

MRS. STRAND, Ellesworth Avenue, Toronto, writes: "I have read your article, and think communal kitchens would be a great boon to tired housewives; cooking meals is a great worry, because there always seems so much work waiting to be done, and when there is only one to do everything in a house, it is impossible to rest or have time to get out in the air. But here, in Canada, there are many labour-saving inventions, such as electric washing machines, electric toasters, vacuum cleaners, etc. Electricity is very cheap here; the power comes from Niagara Falls. Then, again, the houses are planned so differently: the furnace to heat the whole house and the water, and there is more room for keeping stores, canned fruits, butter and eggs for winter use. In planning new houses in England, if a small furnace could be installed, and fixed laundry tubs with water taps built in the cellar, it would make your homes much more comfortable."

APPLE CREAM.—Boil three pounds of apples until soft. Peel, and press the pulp through a sieve. Add half a pound of sugar. Beat the whites of three eggs; when the sugar is melted, add the eggs to the apple and beat all up together until thick and white. Pile on a dish, serve cold, and pour cream round just before serving.

MARROW SALAD.—Boil two young marrows, putting a little salt in the water. When they are quite cold, cut them into small pieces, put them in a salad bowl. Make a dressing such as the following: two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, four tablespoonfuls of oil, two saltspoonfuls of salt, and half a very small onion; mix well in a small bowl and pour over the marrows. Sprinkle with chopped parsley.

FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT

"ETERNAL IN THE HEAVENS."

The little cares of house and home
Hung heavy as I trod the street;
Then broke the bells of evensong
Upon my heart in cadence sweet.

And lo, beyond the burdened trees,
Beyond the dim and fading lands,
Hung, shining, like a perfect pearl,
The house that is not made with hands.

—Cambridge Review.

From a Woman's Standpoint.

A THERMOS STOVE AND OTHER DELIGHTS. Not long ago I dined with a friend who had just returned from America. He had been away for three years, and one of his first impressions was the lack of labour-saving devices in English homes. He told me of a Thermos electric cooking-stove that must unquestionably add years to the life of any housewife. It is fitted up with two clocks. Before going off for the day, the indicator of one clock is set at the hour at which the meal must begin to be cooked, and at the appointed time the electricity is automatically switched on and the food begins to simmer. The other indicator is set at the hour when the meal should be cooked, and again the electricity is automatically switched off. As the stove is constructed on the Thermos system, the supper is hot and ready to be served the moment the mistress returns. When will some enterprising firm introduce these stoves into England, I wonder?

Then there is the kitchenette, also run by electricity, fitted up inside a cupboard in the parlour, which can be screened off by a curtain, where a meal can be cooked and served with the minimum of trouble and delay. Chafing-dish cookery has been brought to a fine art. It is hardly known as yet in this country.

MORE BATHS AND OPEN AIR.—A bath-room to every bedroom is becoming a matter of course in the States. Even in small provincial towns, with hotels only two years old, this is the rule, and, of course, bedroom crockery has gone long ago.

I want to see at least one tiled wash-room, with bath, basins and tubs, in every house or flat before I die. I wonder if I shall? And why, oh! why, can we not also have our knives and silver cleaned, and our beds warmed, by electricity?

From a Woman's Standpoint.

Central heating, common to a whole row of houses, and not merely to one building, is the rule in many towns, and roof-gardens, sleeping porches and sun-parlours are all part of the essential equipment of an up-to-date house.

In spite of all that is said against the climate of England, with a little ingenuity we might spend far more of our time out of doors. We do not make the most of the sun we have nor of the mild and muggy days, when we could enjoy the breezes, soft as a baby's sigh, if only we were protected overhead from showers.

On the Continent I have sat innumerable times in complete comfort, in open-air restaurants with the rain pelting down outside. I know not one, but many buildings in London with flat roofs absolutely going to waste because no one is enterprising enough to turn them into gardens ; and what block of flats in England possesses its own chemist's shop, newspaper stall, and playground for children ? Yet why not ?

OUT-OF-DOOR MEALS.—Here and there we make an attempt at open-air life, and during our gorgeous rainless May and June those who could, motored down in the cool of the evening to Richmond or Hampton Court, and dined under the stars looking over the river.

One very sensible person has suggested that the Director of National Kitchens should be asked to run an open-air restaurant in Trafalgar Square. As for the little boulevard cafés dear to the heart of every traveller in Paris and other Continental towns, there is nothing to prevent Londoners possessing them too, provided only that the chairs and tables are not placed in the public portion of the footway. It is not a difficult matter to convert a shop into an open-air restaurant. I believe, if the experiment were tried, it would prove its popularity in a week.

THE GAYEST STREETS FOR FIVE YEARS.—Memory is a strange thing. Am I deluding myself, or am I right in believing that the spring and early summer of Victory Year have never been so beautiful ? Certainly, I never seem to recollect such beauty. The green of the trees has never seemed so green and so exquisite against the old grey buildings ; the lilac bushes, the laburnum, the chestnuts and the hawthorn trees, both red and white, have surely never been so heavy and gorgeous with blossoms, nor the air so thick with their scent.

The parks in and around London are splashed with the crimson and mauve of rhododendrons and the brightest of flower-beds, and the women have not been slow to follow ; they have blossomed into summer gowns gayer than any that have ever been seen. Cretonne frocks of every shade, and hats of the most vivid hues, and dazzling sunshades have turned the streets into a riot of colour.

VICTORY LONDON. Many of the houses, grimy and dirty all through the War, are now being painted white, picked out with

From a Woman's Standpoint.

vivid green ; coloured net curtains glimmer through the panes ; geraniums and large white daisies nod from the window-ledges. The streets are being repaired, and buildings renovated ; the shabby pillar-boxes now look as smart as an old-time red-coat on parade, and the lamp-posts have donned new green coats. London is putting on her victory robes as quickly as she can.

Some people, I suppose, are buying the victory carpets and victory wall-papers the shops are displaying ; they are very decorative, but I should get very tired of always looking at the Union Jacks and the flags of the Allies, no matter how cleverly interwoven they might be.

Somehow, beneath our gaiety and our heartfelt thanksgiving that we have beaten our enemies, we are uneasy. We speak of peace, but there is no peace : disorder, discontent, unrest, are rampant. We longed and we prayed for a good peace, but the terms, if we are honest with ourselves, are not based on mercy and a practical idealism. The papers write glibly enough, but few have the courage to print what every one is saying.

No one who has been out to France and who has mixed with our troops will fail to echo these words, "I have sometimes wished that our army of occupation had the peace settlement in its hands. I admire and respect the unconscious magnanimity of the British soldier. He has done his task. The most ruthless despotism of history lies humiliated in the dust. But the soldier can distinguish between Government and people." Peace Week can only be a half-hearted affair to any one who thinks.

THE PARIS FAIR.—The French are making every effort to encourage home industries and to regain their place in the industrial world with as little delay as possible, and have opened a delightful fair in the Champs Elysées and along the banks of the Seine. A saunter through the exhibition gives one a rapid survey of the special goods manufactured in France. The hall dedicated to home decorations was particularly interesting, and I was at once struck by the ornate wallpapers, of splendid colouring and bold design, to be seen in all the model rooms.

Roses in Pennsylvania. A corner of the home of Mr. T. W. Lauder, 1015, Duncannon Avenue, Philadelphia, who sent us this charming photograph.

From a Woman's Standpoint.

To English eyes they form too aggressive a background for the furniture, made of unpolished woods from Cochin China and the Far East, and for the dainty pictures. Some of the carpets had bunches of unconventional flowers in the corners, and had broken right away from Oriental tradition, but would only have looked well in certain rooms. The charm and beauty of the designs for electric fittings, door handles and all the little details of a well-planned house were in distinct advance of what would be seen in a similar fair in England, but I was struck by the complete absence of labour-saving devices, and wondered whether the French housewife has fewer domestic problems than we have, or whether she does more herself, and puts, as I have heard it said, more brains into home-making, than an Englishwoman? Be that as it may, the glimpse one got of the interior of French houses, decorative and effective as they might be, did not strike one as being homelike.

Paris is still a semi-Anglo-Saxon city, and it is far more martial than in pre-War days. Women in heavy mourning, with crape veils touching the hem of their skirts, are sadly in evidence. Rows of captured German guns, camouflaged in strange colours, surround the Arc de Triomphe and line the Champs Elysées, one of the most splendid avenues in the world. Paris is as clean, as bright, as full of animation and colour, as of yore, but there is a vast difference. She has conquered, and she knows it, and the enemy lies at her feet.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCH.—We have travelled far indeed. At the Convocation of the Church of England this month the question as to whether women are to be admitted to the priesthood or not is to be discussed.

Several women besides Maud Royden are addressing the congregations of various free Churches, and one or two Churches of the established order have also welcomed their services unofficially. In the City there are at least two churches where Sunday after Sunday women read the lessons. No one who has heard some of our best women speakers can deny that they are peculiarly gifted with a power of arousing enthusiasm and appealing to the higher side of human nature.

I do not believe that we fully realised the invaluable service suffrage societies have rendered to public life generally, by training women to work on all sorts of public bodies and developing *esprit de corps* amongst them, until the War broke out, when the women proved their capacity and their usefulness. In France, where the feminist movement is still in its infancy, women are almost entirely unorganised, and, as a clever Parisian said to me the other day, with tears in her eyes, "We don't know how to work together. We have never done it. We do not know how to organise ourselves, and there is so much to do."

With women in Parliament, in the law-courts, and in the Church, is there any other domain still to be invaded? A WAYFARER.

MY MONTH'S READING

By A. St. John Adcock

"OLD AND NEW MASTERS."—Nowadays, when the world of men is so full of all sorts of unpleasantness, it is good to get away from it for awhile and go a-holidaying into the world of books ; and you will not easily find an abler, more interesting, more entertaining guide, philosopher and friend upon that journey than Robert Lynd. He is not one of those sometimes useful, usually dull critics who never get beyond an idea that literature is an academic preoccupation for the learned, a matter of technical skill, dates, facts, information and general scholarship. Literature is this, of course, or may be, but it is very much more than this, and it is with its finer arts, its spiritual and human qualities, its imaginative and emotional appeal that Mr. Lynd is chiefly concerned in the twenty-seven essays that are gathered into his "Old and New Masters." He writes of books and their authors, not as an uncompromising scientist might make a solemn study of beetles and other inferior insects, but shrewdly, genially, familiarly, as a man may talk of his friends. Whether he is writing of Hardy, Yeats, Shaw, Strindberg, Villon, Masefield, Keats, Pope, Wordsworth, Jane Austen, Dostoevsky, Conrad, Henry James—he handles his themes, as old Izaak handled his worms, as if he loved them, and as if all literature were what it is, one of the pleasures and not one of the businesses or educational problems of life. When I say he writes familiarly of these and others as a man may talk of his friends, it follows that he does not always say nice things about them. Happily he is not without prejudices that give colour and character to his work, but he has the sense of beauty, the knowledge and insight essential to criticism and a genial wit and whimsical humour that keep his outspoken judgments as far removed from malicious smartness and censorious scolding as the chuckle of the fire and the comfortable glow of the reading-lamp are from the mere fury and dazzle of thunder and lightning.

FOR DICKENS' LOVERS.—In spite of what superior people say, Dickens is still good to read, and he is still good to read about, as you will find if you get Sidney Dark's monograph, "Charles Dickens," in the People's Books series. Mr. Dark's survey of the novels is admirably discriminating ; he is not afraid to be enthusiastic in his praises, but he is keenly sensible of the master's

My Month's Reading.

crudities, and makes no bones about dealing with them drastically. What would you have? There are no perfect men nor perfect authors; Dickens is greater than his faults, and when the worst is said, Mr. Dark remains a convinced, all-wool Dickensian, and, as you will gather from his third chapter, on Dickens's message, loves the man himself as whole-heartedly as he loves his books. If his remarks on teetotalers and vegetarians are not exactly kind, they have their bearing on his subject and on his interpretation of Dickens's life and character.

EARL GREY'S LAST MESSAGE.—Some months ago I was recommending, in these pages, Harold Begbie's "Albert, Fourth Earl Grey: A Last Word." I am not surprised to hear that the book is to be issued in a new and revised edition, for it is not only a brilliant, poignantly interesting personal study, but there is in its broad, humanitarian philosophy a solution of many of the reconstruction problems that are waiting for our politicians now, and growing while they wait. We lost in Earl Grey, who died during the War, a man who was fitted by temperament and experience to play a potent part in the councils of those who are trying to mould a new and more decent world that shall satisfy the higher aspirations of the new age. For he was essentially modern in spirit; sympathised with democratic ideals; a kindly, gracious personality, hating injustice, radiating a genial, brotherly atmosphere wherever he went—one "who lit so many fires in cold rooms." He said of himself, "I have never been a party politician, the reconstruction of national life being my ideal." As he lay dying he told Mr. Begbie, "I have always thought that the basis of one great and truly national church will be found in the co-operative movement. As I lie here, I see it more plainly than ever before. Christianity has been fighting on an impossible ground. It has had to speak of its love principle in a world organised for the advantage of the strong. The system of commercial competition, with all its inevitable cruelties, is the very negation of Christianity. . . . I see even more clearly than I ever saw before, that there is no greater power in life than the power of love." "He dreamed, so far as I can discover," writes Mr. Begbie, "no single dream that was not for the good of humanity." A beautiful and inspiring book. Mr. Begbie's skill in portraiture was never used more effectively than here, and he conveys the Earl's dying message with a tact and sympathy that enable you to realise the simple sincerity and the significance of it.

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.—In "The Pacific: Its Past and Future," Mr. G. H. Scholefield has written a history of the islands of the Pacific Ocean and the policy that the great Powers have pursued in that quarter of the globe from the eighteenth century

down to our own time. England, America, France, Holland, Germany, Spain have been rivals in the colonisation of that multitude of small and large islands scattered to the north and east of Australia, and, for the first time, Mr. Scholefield tells fully and connectedly the story of those rivalries, not the least interesting part of it being of the intrigue and aggressive cunning that gave Germany the hold on Samoa and New Guinea, which she lost for good in the early months of the late War. The critical examination of economic and administrative questions that the British Empire is at present adjusting in its own Pacific possessions give the book an especial value and timeliness.

"IN WAR ZONE PORTS."—The work done during the War by the Missions to Seamen Society, for the spiritual and material welfare of the sailors of our Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine, was done too unobtrusively for most of us to have much knowledge of it ; but the story of it was not one to be left untold, and Mr. Ernest Potter tells it simply, vividly, movingly in "In the War Zone Ports." Not the whole of it, but only so much as relates to the Society's work in ports at home and abroad where it had established institutes, clubs, canteens, to offer social comfort and an attractive substitute for drinking-saloons and undesirable lodging-houses to the sailorman ashore on leave. It is a notable record of good work well done, of beneficent and invaluable service that should be generously supported by all who have the well-being of our sailors at heart.

I have only space to advise you to make a note of the three best novels I have read this month : H. G. Wells's "The Undying Fire," W. L. George's "Blind Alley," and Neil Lyons's "A London Lot."

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.—General Literature: "Old and New Masters," by Robert Lynd. 12s. 6d. net. (Unwin.) "Charles Dickens," by Sidney Dark. 1s. 3d. net. (Jack.) "Albert, Fourth Earl Grey," by Harold Begbie. 5s. net. (Hodder and Stoughton.) "The Pacific," by G. H. Scholefield. 15s. net. (Murray.) "In War Zone Ports," by Ernest C. Potter. 2s. 6d. net. (Missions to Seamen Office.) "The Lure of the Pen," by Flora Klickmann. 7s. net. (R.T.S.) Poetry: "Odes and Other Poems," by R. C. Macfie. 5s. net. (Murray.) "New Poems," by Charles G. D. Roberts. 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman of the Canadian Trade Mission in London. He is a distinguished Canadian and aims at developing a larger interchange of trade with the Mother Country.

Overseas War Memorial

The O.S. War Memorial.

INCE the last issue of "Overseas" was published a further sum of £872 has been collected, which brings the total of our War Memorial Fund to £12,671, and, although the total is not as large as we could have wished, when we remember that this time last year it was only £1,500, we must not be discouraged.

But we have a long way to go to reach the £150,000, which is the sum the committee has determined to obtain, and, for that reason, we know we can rely on all our kind friends overseas to keep on helping us. So far some 3,000 Members have subscribed to the Fund, but we want our War Memorial to be a tribute from every Member of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League. We want the name of every reader of "Overseas" to appear in the list of subscribers. If ever there was an undertaking for which we could appeal with confidence to every Member, it is surely our War Memorial Fund.

It is very gratifying to receive letters from all parts of the world showing the deep interest which our generous friends overseas are taking in the task to which we have set our hands :—

THE GREAT ENTERPRISE.—"I am enclosing five pounds for the Overseas War Memorial. Wishing you every success in the great enterprise."—A. H. W. Martin, Bertenshaw's Hotel, Indwe, C.P., South Africa.

"DON'T BE ASHAMED TO FORWARD YOUR MITE."—"The conception of erecting a Memorial Building in honour of those true Britons who have fallen is of such a sacred nature to all loyal British hearts that a failure to donate sufficient funds by the Members of the Over-Seas Club and their friends is unthinkable, or at least highly improbable. So, therefore, you of small means, like myself, don't be ashamed to forward your mite. It would be indeed a more sacred edifice if each brick represented a single contribution."—J. W. Aikins, 141, Ruby Street, Lancaster, Penn., U.S.A.

"I AM STILL SAVING."—"I am sending £4 for the War Memorial. I should like you to put £2 to my mother, Mrs. Carden, and the other £2 to me. This is what I have saved from my pocket money during the year. Do you still want us to send ? When will the subscriptions towards the Fund close ? I would like to know as I am still saving."—Miss E. Carden, Bothaville, O.F.S., South Africa.

[*Not till we have reached our goal of £150,000. So we shall want every one's help.*]

GIFT FROM DAIREN MEMBERS.—"I have pleasure in enclosing £55 4s. as subscriptions to the War Memorial Fund from the Dairen Members. The list of subscriptions is attached."—W. H. Winning, P.O. Box No. 8, Dairen, Manchuria.

MR. JOSEPH MACKAY'S KINDNESS.—"Upon the instructions of Mr. Joseph Mackay, of Bangkok, Siam, we have pleasure in enclosing our cheque in your favour for fifty pounds sterling (£50), being his contribution towards the Overseas War Memorial, per the enclosed printed letter supplied by you and signed by him. Kindly acknowledge receipt to us as Mr. Mackay is not at present in Bangkok, but in California."—Marquis and Millar, National Bank Buildings, Gourock, Scotland.

NAMING A ROOM.—"Your original appeal for the War Memorial never reached us, and so nothing has, up to date, been done on this score. I am, however, appealing to all the Members of our Branch, and I hope to send you a goodly sum. In this connection it would be an advantage if you could give us any idea of the approximate cost of a room in the building, as the idea of naming a room or rooms seems to appeal to many of our Members."—Gordon O'Neill, 18, Victoria Road, Tientsin, N. China.

[*As far as we are at present able to say we think that a sum of £500 should entitle the donors to name a room.*]

LITTLE RALPH AND FLORENCE.—"My boy, Ralph, and little girl, Florence, wish to enclose a dollar each towards the War Memorial Fund. They are hoping, and so am I, that some day in the near future we shall be able to pay a visit to London (my birthplace)."—Mrs Nellie Jones, 102, Essex Street, Swampscott, Mass., U.S.A.

RESULT OF MR. JONES' VISIT.—"I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Francis R. Jones, your special commissioner, speak at the Philadelphia Branch of the Over-Seas Club. After hearing him describe what the War Memorial would mean to all Britishers from Overseas, I decided to make my gift £5, with a promise of giving more as I can. Hoping this will reach you before Empire Day."—Miss E. Watkins, Chestnut Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOU AND ME.—"I will do my best to further your grand idea to erect in London a great War Memorial temple to commemorate those who gave their lives for the world's liberty. I had over two years in this War, and served right through the South African War, and many a dear old mate is sleeping the last long sleep, but in spirit they ever live, and your temple will be a fitting monument to the boys who have advanced ahead, and serve to remind the coming generations of the heritage left for them to guard, and to you and me who are now enjoying the fruits of their supreme sacrifice for the world's peace."—G. H. Outram, c/o Blackstock & Co., Accra, Gold Coast, W. Africa.

We want the help of each reader of "Overseas," so that we can :—

(1) Erect in the heart of the Empire a building dedicated to the men of the Old Country and Overseas which will be devoted to the interests of British subjects from across the seas for all time.

The "Overseas" War Memorial Scales.

The dial shows over £12,600 collected, of which £870 was received last month. We have still a long way to go before reaching the desired total of £150,000.

The O.S. War Memorial.

(2) Draw closer in the bonds of comradeship British subjects in all parts of the world.

The money in hand is invested in War Bonds, and a balance-sheet of the Overseas War Memorial Fund will be prepared by our Auditors, Messrs. E. Layton Bennett & Co., 81, Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C., and a copy sent in due course to every subscriber.

LIST No. 16.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Walter Becker, K.B.E., Val Salice, Turin (2nd Donation)	100	0	0
Evelyn Wrench, Over-Seas Club (2nd Donation)	100	0	0
Miss L. Tottenham, Ballycurry, Ashford, Co. Wicklow, Ireland	50	0	0
Lt.-Col. R. V. Savile, El Fashar, Darfur, Sudan	50	0	0
J. M. Forbes, c/o Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., Swatow, China	25	0	0
S. Lister James, c/o John Hardie, Labuan, S. S.	25	0	0
J. Turner, and Family, 2, Rue Neuve, St. Eugene, Alger (" *In memory of Capt. R. Turner, R.A.F.*")	20	0	0
V. R. Eckford, 128, Church Road, Upper Norwood (" *In memoriam Lt.-Col. E. A. R. Howell*")	15	0	0
Mrs. M. F. B. Farran, and Robert F. Farran, 3365 Sucre, Belgrano, Buenos Aires (" *In memory of Charles Farran, 2nd Lieut. 9th K.R.R.*")	13	0	0
W. F. Munday, £5 15s.; and Hon. Sec. Keiskama Hoek Consolidated War Fund Committee, £4 15s., *per* Hon. Sec. Keiskama Hoek Consolidated War Fund Committee, Keiskama Hoek, S. Africa	10	10	0
R. L. W. Reid	10	0	0
W. M. Cobb	10	0	0
G. P. Guimaraens	10	0	0
J. Gordon Milne	10	0	0
R. Atkinson	10	0	0
E. N. Kendall	10	0	0
Per Arthur de M. Turner, Costeiras 4, V. N. de Gaya, Oporto, Portugal.			
Mrs. Rose Kennedy Martin, Wagaida Mount, Nadi, Fiji	10	0	0
Miss H. E. Hill, Richmond, Va., U.S.A.	10	0	0
William Maben, La Paz, E.R. Argentine (" *In memory of my brother, Adam H. Maben, killed in Gallipoli, November 4th, 1915*")	10	0	0
Thing L. Hoei, Ting Tjam & Co., Ltd., Makassar den, D. E. Indies (" *In memory of our Fallen Soldiers*")	10	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. A. Laing, Heatherlow, Graaff Reinet, South Africa	10	0	0
Capt. Chas. Gale, c/o Asiatic Petrol Co., Singapore (" *In memory of the Fallen Brave*")	8	0	0
Harry Spur, Falconer, N.Y., U.S.A.	5	6	5
S. C. Bernard Hayden, c/o Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2	5	5	0
Dr. and Mrs. W. Chalmersdale, E.P. Mission, Wakingfu, By Swatow, China	5	5	0
Marjory McIntosh, New York, U.S.A. (" *In memory of Lieut. Nathaniel Cameron, died in France, November, 1917*")	5	4	2
John M. Ross, O.S.C., Hakalau, Hawaii	5	2	8
Elizabeth Watkins, Chestnut Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.	5	0	0
Edward Stevens, Foochow, China (" *In memory of my son, Lieut. E. A. M. Stevens, M.C.*")	5	0	0
Donation from " A Friend in Lisbon"	5	0	0
W. A. Hamilton, 84, William Street, New York	5	0	0
Ernest O. G. Phelan, 2/1211, N.Z.F.A., c/o N.Z. Army Post Office, London	5	0	0
Charles H. Hamilton, Sunmer, Canterbury, New Zealand	5	0	0
V. Chernocke Smith, Lake County, Florida, U.S.A.	5	0	0
A. W. J. Watt, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co., Hankow, China	5	0	0
H. Kenyon, Arorey, Masbate, P.I.	5	0	0
Kenneth C. Macray, Jarajua Maceio, *via* Rio de Janeiro, South America	5	0	0
Margaret Boswell, Waialua, Hawaii, U.S.A.	5	0	0
	£607	13	3
Total of sums received under £5	264	14	5
Acknowledged last month	11,798	12	5
Totals	£12,671	0	1

THE OVERSEAS FORUM

Readers are invited to correspond with fellow Members.

RHODESIA'S FUTURE.—Wankie is situated on the railway between Bulawayo and Victoria Falls, about five hours from the latter place. It is only 2,450 feet above the level of the sea and, consequently, very hot. The colliery is a growing concern, and one day this will be a large place. Besides the colliery employees there are the railway employees. The colliery company, I estimate, employ about 150 Europeans and 2,500 natives. Cattle seem to thrive very well, but as yet the British bush is practically virgin. There is a primary school in Wankie, at which there are about twenty small pupils. The older children are sent away to centres of education such as Bulawayo. After reading our magazines, I pass them on to the reading-room.

One of the principal topics in Rhodesia just now is as to what form of Government we are to have in the future. Some talk there has been of joining up with the Union, but I think the popular feeling is for responsible government. The question is, have we the men? This colony is, as yet, in its infancy, and requires more railway facilities before it can go very far.—Thomas Angus, Wankie Collieries, Wankie, Southern Rhodesia.

BOMA, BELGIAN CONGO.—It will give me great pleasure to act as Hon. Corresponding Secretary at Boma, this place being the capital and Government headquarters of the colony, also the port of arrival and departure of the European mail and cargo steamers, will be very suitable and central for a corresponding secretary. There are very few Britishers at Boma, four all told (whites), but quite a number of coast natives, British subjects from the west coast of Africa.—W. Taylor, c/o Messrs. Hatton & Cooleson, Ltd., Belgian Congo, S.W. Africa.

FIFTY LEAGUES FROM HIS TAILOR.—I have just come back from Concepcion, having to go there to be fitted on with a suit ; just fancy riding fifty leagues to visit one's tailor.—W. H. Caddow, Casilla, 98, Mision Inglesa Villa, Concepcion, Paraguay.

DAILY EARTHQUAKES.—On the morning of the 4th inst., we received quite a terrific shock, which lasted for over a minute and a half, followed at short intervals by smaller but still dangerous shocks, the whole lasting for over half an hour. Later on in the day, and every day since, we have experienced small earthquakes, but not strong enough to do any further harm.

The damage done on the 4th was enormous, all the houses having plaster fronts being seriously damaged, wooden houses moved out of position, and every wall made of "adobe," as a protection against fire (all the houses generally being built of wood), collapsed into the street or into the rooms alongside. Crockery and glassware are naturally now at a premium.

A sad case was the loss of four lives, caused by the bursting of a petroleum storage tank letting loose some 4,000 tons of crude oil, which, in its passage to the sea, carried away the caretaker's house with its occupants. Since this happening we have had the bay covered with the slimy stuff, and the stench has been stifling at times, especially when the

The Overseas Forum.

hot sun bears down on the part thrown up on the beach. Luckily we had no fires, as the earthquake came at eight in the morning, or else we might have had to deplore the loss of practically the whole of the town.—William M. Neal, c/o The Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Taltal, Chile, S. America.

BRITONS ALL!

My country is that world-wide land,
The Empire where the sun ne'er sets,
Where "Britons All," joined heart and hand,
Enjoy the freedom "Peace" begets.
Where, free from despots, Huns and slaves,
Britannia sits and "rules the waves."

Chorus:

And that is my own, my native land,
A land with every gift replete,
All perfect from Dame Nature's hand,
Our mighty Empire's glorious seat,
Wherever—free from Huns and slaves,
Britannia's banner proudly waves.

The standard that our sires unfurled,
And which through peril's path they bore,
Now floats, unchallenged, round the world,
And waves on many a distant shore.
And, aye, shall wave for freedom there,
While Britain rules o'er sea, land, air!

Chorus.

To us is left in deathless trust,
A realm secure, a glorious name,
The ashes of the brave and just,
Whose deeds achieved immortal fame;
While in our hearts proud memories dwell
Of those who nobly fought and fell.

Chorus.

'Tis something, though it be not fame,
To know we spring from noble race,
And, without fear, or cause for shame,
To look the whole world in the face;
Then let us to our sons transmit
A realm and name unsullied yet!

Chorus.

The Rockies look o'er plains serene,
With rolling prairies, boundless, grand,
Where mighty rivers flow between,
To bear their wealth from land to land;
While o'er old Neptune's farthest deep
Our guardian navies freedom keep.

Chorus.

The Indies, ancient and sublime,
Dominions broad beyond a dream,
Great colonies of every clime,
And Africa—with golden gleam;
All these, linked up in Empire's chain,
Bear witness to her vast domain.

Chorus.

For me—whatever be my fate—
Wherever cast—my country still
Shall o'er all thoughts predominate,
And through each pulse increasing thrill.
My prayer, with life's last ebbing sand,
Shall be for thee, my native land !

Chorus.

RICHARD MUIRHEAD.

66, Parrock Street, Gravesend, S.E.

THE EMPIRE'S YOUNGEST V.C.—Pte. T. R. Ricketts, V.C., D.C.M., Croix de Guerre, of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, is the youngest soldier in the Empire to win the V.C., and Newfoundland is justly proud of her young hero. He received a warm welcome on his return home, and a monument, in the form of a school, is to be erected at his birthplace—Middle Arm, White Bay.

The story of his bravery and devotion to duty is indeed interesting, and makes us all feel proud of our splendid men from overseas.

During the attack on Ledegham in last October, the British attack was held up by hostile fire, and Pte. Ricketts and his section commander promptly went forward with a Lewis gun to outflank the hostile battery. Unfortunately, their ammunition was exhausted while still 300 yards away from the battery ; but Pte. Ricketts, realising the situation, and with a total disregard of personal safety, procured further ammunition, and dashing back to the Lewis gun, drove the enemy into a farm, thus enabling the remainder of his platoon to capture the battery without any casualties.—C. Wiseman, P.O. Box 1,236, St. John's, Newfoundland.

[*On behalf of our Members we send our warmest congratulations to Newfoundland's V.C.—the youngest V.C. in the length and breadth of the Empire.*]

CARROT RIVER VALLEY.—This district is situated in the Carrot River Valley, one of the most fertile in the north-west of Saskatchewan and especially adapted to mixed farming. Both farming and trade prospects never looked better before than at present, and a shortage of help has enhanced the value of all labour, with no prospect of it diminishing all the season through.—F. A. Trent, Pathlow, Saskatchewan.

TEACHER'S PROSPECTS IN B.C.—*Re* infant teachers in British Columbia. First of all, it was formerly imperative for teachers here to have a B.C. certificate, but now the four

The Empire's youngest V.C., Pte. T. R. Ricketts, V.C., D.C.M., Croix de Guerre, of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment (see above).

The Overseas Forum.

Western Provinces have been standardised by the same educational methods and text-books, because, in spite of our costly equipment of two normal schools and a splendid university, our output of qualified teachers is wholly inadequate to the demands which increasing population and an influx of settlers have created.

Quite recently, however, orders in council have admitted outsiders without the necessary qualifications for women, to take charge of schools, but I know several cases where the board has been glad to accept teachers with diplomas from English universities. Latterly, so many fields of labour have opened to British, and so many have married, that a shortage exists. The pick of positions are, no doubt, given to the B.C. teachers, but even then there have been many good vacancies for which efficient teachers were wanting. Salaries, $100 per month and upwards are, I believe, the average. I assume your Member seeks public school teaching ; but there are good private schools also in B.C., where there is perhaps the greater comfort of board and residence. Just now everything is so expensive ; board is quoted at high rates in hotels and established boarding houses ; nevertheless some English families offer it at $5 and $6 per week. The neighbourhood and style of house largely influence cost. As a guide, I will send you tariff from the Y.W.C.A.

If I knew the lady's age, her experience, her certificates, etc., I would make application for her, and report result to you ; but, of course, as you will understand, I must be prepared to answer all essential questions.

There are two teachers leaving a large private school here at close of summer term : one to be married, and one because her family is removing to Okanagari Valley. Salaries they receive, resident, are $60 and $70 per month.—Mrs. F. Lamborn, Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 1114, Victoria, British Columbia.

COOK ISLANDS.—The mission ship *John William* called here early last December, bringing the good news that the all-highest war lord had run into Holland with his tail between his legs, like a whipped cur, and that the enemy had surrendered unconditionally. We were all more or less surprised that the War had ended so quickly. The Europeans attended a thanksgiving service at the National Church, during which the resident commissioner from Rarotonga told the natives that the Cook Islands contingent had gained a splendid reputation at the front. On one occasion, in Palestine, some gun crews had been clean wiped out by the Turkish fire, and some Cook Island boys, who were carrying ammunition, manned the guns and again opened fire on the enemy.

At the close of the service we sang " God Save the King," and I never sang the air so earnestly in my life before, for I earnestly believe that King George and Queen Mary have done all that was possible for them to do to help the War.—C. F. Proctor, Mangaia, Cook Islands, South Pacific.

MANITOBA FARM-LANDS.—Farm-lands about here sell from thirty to sixty dollars an acre. An excellent farm can be had for, say, forty-five dollars an acre. The farms generally consist of a half-section, 320 acres. Three thousand pounds would buy an excellent farm, with good building, and probably 250 acres in addition. No doubt many farms could be had for less, but the prices of all farm products have been so high that farming has been very profitable, resulting in a considerable enhancement in land values.—Judge Corbet Locke, Morden, Manitoba, Canada.

ANCESTORS FROM CORNWALL.—Although not born in England, my heart is all with the Mother Country, as my ancestors came from Cornwall and Cumberland.—Mrs. A. M. Taylor, 1012, Fifth Avenue, Ashbury Park, N.J., U.S.A.

BACK TO " AUSSIE." My time in England is coming to a finish on

Sunday, as that is the day we are to sail, and the majority of us will not be sorry to get back to our homes again.

Of course, we are leaving many kind friends behind in Great Britain ; but, then, letters can always revive old-time memories, that will be always pleasant to look back upon, and, in my case, I shall never forget the kindness of all who I came into contact with on this beautiful little green island. As my Dad used to tell us in Aussie, " It's an earthly paradise, son, and if ever you visit it, you will say I have spoken the truth."

Yes ! he is right ; I have seen it ; I have been on the old East coast a good deal ; in Essex and in Kent ; in beautiful Devon, and through the Midlands three times, and in Glasgow once. I have friends in Brightlingsea, Colchester, Watford, Plymouth, Brighton, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow, and they all treated me, not as a friend, but as a son and brother.

I have met many of them through the Over-Seas Club, and I think, once you make a friend through the Club, they are of the best and a friend for all time. We have a Branch in Brisbane, Queensland, and, of course, I'll always be a Member and use my best endeavours to get others to join it also. I will drop you a line every month, and will be able to send you some very good snapshots of our country that will be of interest to all " Overseas Magazine " readers in this country.

So now I'll close, wishing the best of success to the Club and all its Members, including the staff at the London rooms.—Sapper R. Chamberlain, Australian Engineers, No. 6 Camp, Codford, Wilts.

BRITONS IN COCHIN-CHINA.—I have drafted a letter to the various members of the British community in Saigon who are not Members of the League, and will place it, without delay, before our Committee. I hope we shall be able to get the entire community to join.

There are very few, however, who are not Members, and, as I have already mentioned in my letter to Lady des Voeux, we are only a small body of Britishers here, and there are seldom new arrivals.—C. A. Ferrier, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Saigon, Cochin-China.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FORMED BY OVER-SEAS MEMBERS.—It may interest you to know that the Over-Seas Members here have established themselves as a British Chamber of Commerce, and we have asked to be affiliated with the British Chamber of Commerce in Sao Paulo, in order to look after British interests here, until we are strong enough to carry on a separate Chamber of Commerce for ourselves.—T. K. P. Williams, c/o Messrs. Dick Kerr & Co., Ltd., Porto Alegre, Brazil, S. America.

THE OVER-SEAS CLUB FLAG.—On Armistice day I happened to be away from home, but some time previously, believing that the end of the War was near, I had prepared flags for putting out, and among them was the three-yard Over-Seas flag. My mother lost no time in securing the assistance of a passing soldier, and shook out the flags. When the soldier saw the Over-Seas flag, he said that that was the best sight he had seen for many a day, and that he belonged to the Club. Unfortunately, I do not think there are many in the town that know about it, as ours was the only flag of its kind that was seen ; but I am trying to get others to join, and, to this end, would be glad if you would kindly send me a few enrolment forms.—E. Harvey, 21, Milton Road, Lowestoft.

MR. JONES'S VISIT TO BOSTON.—I want to say how much I enjoy " Overseas." It seems to be more interesting each year.

Mr. Francis Jones gave us a most interesting talk last month. I hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing and hearing him again soon.—Mrs. N. Jones, 102, Essex Street, Swampscott, Mass., U.S.A.

(Continued on p. 101.)

Overseas Trade Bureau.

[The Overseas Trade Bureau aims at being of use to Members. Genuine Trade enquiries are welcomed and suggestions invited. Members seeking markets for their goods have the free use of our pages. The object of the Overseas Trade Bureau is to develop British Empire Trade. We hope our readers will send in Trade hints and tell us of local opportunities.—Editor.]

ISH TRAWLERS.—" I have a buyer for two steam fish trawlers for the Mediterranean. Could you get me information from a practical man, able to buy and rig out the boats and deliver at Naples in a workable condition, ready to fish ? "—Enquiry 717, Naples, Italy.

Messrs. R. Kemp, Ltd., Shipbuilders and Engineers, Supermarine Yard, Itchen, Southampton, will be quite able to undertake the requirements of the above Member. They are making a tour to inspect steam fish trawlers, and on their return will forward full particulars to him.

CHICLE GUM.—" The extraction of the Chicle gum on a small scale has lately commenced in this Republic, and small lots are being exported to the United States. It is used largely in the manufacture of chewing gum and also as crude rubber. If any importers in Great Britain are interested, I shall be glad to put them in communication with the exporters, who have made inquiries if this gum is imported into Great Britain."—Enquiry 704, Panama.

ALUM.—" Could you put me in touch with any firm dealing in alum. A deposit has been discovered by a friend of mine. We desire to exploit it, and I should be grateful for your help."—Enquiry 705, South Africa.

We put our Member in touch with Messrs. Peter Spence & Sons, Ltd., 698 and 699, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2, who forwarded full information.

POTATO FLOUR.—" Could you let me have any information possible with regard to the manufacture of potato flour."—Enquiry 714, London.

We forwarded our Member full particulars and pamphlets issued by the Ministry of Food on the subject of potato flour. Owing to the signing of the Armistice, the Board of Agriculture do not recommend additional factories being installed by the State to deal with potato flour. If our Member wished to install a factory with a view to manufacturing flake for sale in the open market, the Food Controller would be very glad to negotiate for the sale of any machines in stock which he may require for this purpose.

MECHANICAL ROAD EXCAVATORS.—" Would you kindly put me in touch with manufacturers of air engines. I wish particularly to ascertain the builders of the Ryder-Ericksson engines. Mechanical road excavators

and other road-making machinery have my interest as well."—Enquiry 715, Australia.

Mr. Wallis Taylor, Tatsfield, Surrey, at our request gave our Member the following information:—Caloric Engine : *Hayward Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton, Beds., make an engine which works on the Ericksson cycle.* Mechanical Road Excavators : *Ruston & Proctor, Ltd., Lincoln. Stone-breakers (Blake's) are made by H. H. Marsden, Ltd., Leeds; Road rollers, scarifiers, road locomotives, etc., by J. Fowler, Ltd., Leeds, C. Burrell & Sons, Ltd., Thetford, Norfolk, and Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.*

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.—" We are anxious to get into touch with British manufacturers who are desirous of being represented locally, in any class of goods. Our company has been formed with the principal object of furthering British trade in South America, and our aim is to develop as much as possible, and to regain as much of the lost trade to British firms which, during the last three years, has gone to America."—Enquiry 713, Buenos Aires, South America.

The following firms communicated with our Member: Mann & Cook, 7, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C. 3; John Miller & Co., Ltd., 24, Chapel Street, Liverpool; H. P. Wilson & Co., 14, South Street, London, E.C. 2; Special Line Supply Co., 5 & 6, Castle Court, Lawrence Lane, E.C.; Faudels Ltd., 36/40, Newgate Street, E.C. 1; Mark Abrahams & Sons, 16, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.

MEMORIAL TABLETS—" Could you put me in touch with a manufacturer of brass memorial tablets, and ask him to send me catalogues and price lists."—Enquiry 718, Cape Province, South Africa.

Messrs. E. M. Richford, Ltd., 8 & 9, Snow Hill, E.C. 1, forwarded full particulars on brass memorial tablets, which can be obtained from 10/- up to £100.

TRADE IN AUSTRALIA.—" A representative of an Australian firm just demobilised, desires to discuss with manufacturers who are interested in Australian trade, business possible under present conditions."—Enquiry 719, Adelaide, Australia.

INDIAN TRADE.—" Before the War many British firms never attempted to trade with India, owing to German competition. This factor has now been removed, and there are, no doubt, a good many merchants and manufacturers who would like to open up in India, but hesitate to do so owing to lack of information. I am going out to Calcutta at my own expense, and I am prepared, while out there, to work for British firms, buying, selling and collecting information. I happen to have peculiar facilities for work of this description, being, by birth, half British and half Indian, and having, thus, great fluency in both English and Hindustani. I am not married, and am quite prepared to travel to and from England and India in the interests of any firm to which my services as an agent may prove useful."—Enquiry 720, London, W.C. 2.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTEREST.—" It was proposed at our last meeting that, now we have the convenience, we should be pleased to further British commercial interests in these parts amongst British merchants, provided firms at home would supply us with their catalogues, etc., which we would be pleased to place at the disposal of all British subjects."—G. A. Fugellie, Casilla 95, Punta Arenas, Chile.

AGENCIES FOR HARDWARE.—" I would like to obtain agencies for well-known hardware manufacturers. I have excellent offices in the heart of London."—Enquiry 721.

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Overseas Trade Bureau.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRADE. "As I am anxious to represent some British manufacturers, I would be grateful if you could put me in touch with firms which deal in the following articles: Motor cars, motor bicycles, coffee sacks, twine, belting for machinery, gasoline motors, pumps, agricultural machinery, tinned goods and preserves of all kinds, rubber goods, wholesale drugs, cloth for men's clothing, woollen and linen goods, sewing cotton, Nottingham lace. I have had several years' business experience, and would like to obtain the agencies from the houses desirous of extending their trade in this country or in other Central American Republics."—Enquiry 710, Central America.

We put our Member in touch with the following firms, who have written to him direct: Messrs. John Miller & Co., Ltd., 24, Chapel Street, Liverpool; A. R. Robertson & Co., 68, Gordon Street, Glasgow; Humber Ltd., Coventry; John Wilcock & Co., Ltd., Hemp Importers, 43, Cannon Street, Manchester; Boving & Co., Ltd., 56, Kingsway, W.C. 2; Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd., Birmingham; David Baxter & Sons, Todd Street, Manchester.

KAOLIN.—"I wish to get into touch with a firm from which I can obtain a certain quantity of kaolin, used in the manufacture of chinaware."—Enquiry 711, France.

We asked the following firms to communicate with the above enquirer: The Associated China Clays, Ltd., St. Austell, Cornwall, and the English China Clays, Ltd., St. Austell, Cornwall.

STUMP-JUMPING PLOUGHS.—"Could you put me in touch with manufacturers of stump-jumping ploughs, suitable to work with oxen in a semi-tropical country such as this, and manufacturers of a cigarette-making machine for hand power. We grow here excellent quality tobacco, which fetches a high price, also good cotton, chillies, coffee, etc."—Enquiry 712, Northern Rhodesia.

The Britannia Iron Works, Bedford, communicated with our Member with regard to the stump-jumping ploughs. They have a three-furrow stump-jump plough, photo of which they enclosed, which would be suitable for rough semi-tropical work with oxen. We wrote on our Member's behalf to Messrs. Robert Legg & Co., City Engine Works, Wharf Road, N. 1, with regard to the cigarette-making machine.

NEW ZEALAND AGENCY.—"I am a partner in an engineering and motor business in New Zealand. We are desirous of extending our present business, and should be glad if you could put us in touch with a reliable firm wishing to place their products on the New Zealand markets. We are placing more travellers on the road, and any good line, either in the motor car or general engineering trade, would receive our best attention. We are open to take a New Zealand agency or a buying agency for a good light car."—Enquiry 706, New Zealand.

EXPORTS TO ITALY.—"I am anxious to get into touch with a good maker of all classes of belting for driving machinery, leather and other materials, wishing to export to Italy. I wish to obtain a general agency for Italy."—Enquiry 707, London, W.

We wrote on our enquirer's behalf to Messrs. A. R. Robertson & Co., 68, Gordon Street, Glasgow, manufacturers of the "So-Wo" belting, and they have got into direct touch with him.

EASTERN TRADE.—"Samples of bristles, gall-nuts, oil seeds, China grass hemp, tea and silk, also prices and full particulars with C.I.F. terms. Agent of advertisers is going to the East and desires to represent good British firms there. Agent knows Eastern trade well and speaks Chinese."—Enquiry 708, Dublin.

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Overseas Employment and Information Bureau

[The Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League merely acts as a medium of introduction, and cannot be held responsible for the accuracy of any of the personal announcements published.—Editor.]

Overseas Employment and Information Bureau.

CANADIAN BUNGALOW FOR SALE.—In Salmon Arm, on the Shuswap Lake, one of the beauty spots of B.C., a Californian bungalow, in 4½ acres of lovely garden in perfect order—1½ acres in pears and a few apples (which will bring in 5 per cent. on the purchase money in a short time as trees are bearing now). For any one wanting a charming house and good climate for health's sake, or threatened lung trouble, this place could not be beaten. For description of locality, see September number of "Overseas," 1918. Photographs of bungalow, garage, and the house, etc., and parts of garden can be seen at the Over-Seas Club. House contains den, living-room with open fireplace, dining-room, beautiful fittings and hardwood floors, and most artistic electric-light fittings, three good bedrooms and out-of-door sleeping porch, beautifully fitted bath-room, lots of cupboards, kitchen, pantry, etc., and modern drainage ; concrete basement, 32 by 50, with a full-sized billiard room, coal cellars and storage cupboards ; heated by hot-water radiators throughout ; two water supplies belonging to the property and a big soft-water tank in cellar ; boat house. Furniture can be purchased at valuation. Price, $15,000 in cash.—*Apply, The Over-Seas Club, or Captain H. L. Barker, c/o R. H. Fortune, Esq., Salmon Arm, British Columbia.*

FARMING OVERSEAS.—Young Englishman, single (24), would like to obtain employment on farm or ranch, British Columbia, South Africa, or the Island Continent preferred. Experienced in truck farming and with all latest machinery for potato growing. Ambitious, energetic and reliable. Would start spring of 1920. *E. B. 799, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

NURSE (26), desiring to go to New Zealand. Would act as nurse or companion in return for part payment of travel expenses. Has had three years' military nursing experience.—*E. B. 800, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

(Continued on p. 103.)

A View of the Bungalow at Salmon Arm which is being offered for sale.

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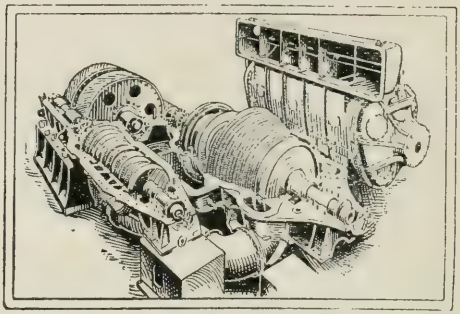

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Ipswich.		**Weybridge.**

BABIES OF THE EMPIRE

A Crusade for the Health of Women and Children for the Honour of the Empire. Under the auspices of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.

Babies of the Empire.

A CORPS OF MOTHERS' HELPERS.—Does any Branch of the Club feel inclined to follow up Mrs. Sorby's excellent suggestion to organise a corps of mothers' helps? Writing from Glen Murray, New Zealand, she says: "I am very much interested in the Babies of the Empire Society, and feel it will be of universal value. Since coming to New Zealand my lot has been cast in the back blocks, and, owing to the nearest doctor being thirty miles away, and to the fact that I have had ambulance training, I have had a good deal to do with sickness and accident.

"There has been a good deal that has been very pitiful, precious little lives lost, or, if not lost, handicapped by the mothers being unable to feed their little ones because they had too much work to do. I have so constantly been told by mothers, 'We were quite able to feed baby in the home, but after we had been back a week or two we couldn't carry on.' Most of these women were able and willing to pay for help, but, unfortunately, the help is not available.

"It seems to me it would be possible to organise an Honourable Company of Mothers' Helpers, who would go alternately to country and town homes, and would be able to save many babies' lives. They should be given a medal, with bars for every mother they had helped until her baby was weaned."

OUR JUMBLE SALE.—Our first gift for the Jumble Sale from outside Great Britain has reached us: two most fetching little rag dolls, full of character and originality, and designed by Miss Walbeoffe Wilson, whose splendid work for the little children of Antibes, in the south of France, has already been referred to. I have received a most interesting letter from Miss Gwladys Walbeoffe Wilson describing the work of herself and her sister, and we are proud to welcome them as Members of the Babies of the Empire Society.

A SUGGESTION FOR SOUTH AFRICAN MEMBERS.—Have any of you got a farm where you dry your fruit? If so, could you spare some for our sale? I have recently received a small consignment from a friend, and have never before tasted such delicious dried fruit, and I know it would sell like wildfire. Perhaps some of you could send us bunches of everlastings, and they are so light the postage would not cost much.

A BALL IN AID OF THE BABIES.—We are straining every nerve to raise sufficient funds to pay off our debt of £2,000. It is such a small sum to ask for, that I feel sure, once our readers grasp how much our work is hampered for lack of support, they will help. Meanwhile we have organised a ball in London, at which Princess Arthur of Connaught was present. Please spare us something, and help to save the lives of the rising generation. We owe it to those who have sacrificed their lives for us.

WINIFRIDE WRENCH.

All Members are invited to make free use of this section.

Members' Exchange.

P. PATERSON, 16b, Aristotle Road, Clapham, S.W.—"If not too late for next month's issue, would you mind putting in the 'Overseas' Magazine that I should like to hear from any lady or gentleman interested in the kinematograph, also those interested in the development of educational and interest films."

Rev. F. J. Compson, St. John's Church, Huntingdon, Pa., U.S.A.—"I shall be pleased to have you insert in 'Overseas' that Members are welcomed here, and I should be glad to correspond with any persons in England."

Pte. Rore J. Josephs, 16/617, New Zealand Pioneers, c/o Victoria League, Auckland, New Zealand, would like to correspond with Members in different parts of the world.—"I especially want correspondents in France, Italy and England. Students in any branch of science and literature; post-card views exchanged. Interested in anything. Ages from 18 to 20. Philatelic and natural history specimens, also."

H.C.S., O.-S. Club, P.O. Box 1114, Victoria, British Columbia.—"California apple and pear orchard, just coming into full bearing. Beartlett pears from the orchard sold in Boston last season at $5.25 (£1 1s.) and $5.50 (£1 2s.) per crate. Son killed in taking St. Mihiel Salient, and have no one to supervise orchard. Sell ten acres or forty acres. Price, $850 (£170) per acre. Terms to suit. Located ninety miles from Los Angeles in the unexcelled climate of Southern California. This is an exceptional opportunity."

Jack Toddy, Esq., 7, Midland Terrace, Ashley Road, Hale, Cheshire.—"I am hoping to go to New Zealand in January or February in 1920, and would be glad of any information regarding the cost of living and prospect of any employment from Members in N.Z."

Miss L. Dickinson, San Kamon, Uruguay, South America, would like to receive stamps from all parts of the world, especially from the islands in the Pacific and from the French and Portuguese possessions in South Africa.

H. J. Blakeway, Engineer, 61, High Street, Southampton, would be glad to exchange foreign and Colonial stamps with other Members, also to receive parcels of stamps from non-collectors on a cash or other basis.

A. Evans, c/o Mrs. Cruickshank, Inkermann Street, Onehunga, Auckland, N.Z.—"I would be pleased if you would insert in 'Overseas' that I would like to exchange N.Z. and South Pacific Island stamps with advanced collectors on the basis of S. Gibbon's catalogue."

Members' Exchange.

S. W. Vivian Williams, c/o The Queensland National Bank, Ltd., Childers, Queensland, Australia.—"By the way, I have a quantity of old postage stamps of no value here, but I notice some of our Members ask for them, and, if they are any use, I will post them to you. They might be saleable at your end."

J. G. Muirhead, The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., Rio Gallegos, Argentine, S. America.—"Should anybody in any part of the world wish to correspond with anyone in Patagonia, I shall always be pleased to reply, and give any information about the place that I have at hand."

Longworth Knocker, The Armstrong Works, Pozzuoli-Cantiere, Italy. —"I shall be delighted to exchange stamps with Members in any part of the world."

Peter Kilburn, 10314 123st, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.—"I am collecting stamps, and would be glad if any Over-Seas Club Members would send me some."

C. C. F. Crowther, Mambau Estate, Mambau, Negri Sembilan, F.M.S., would like to exchange with other Members stamps of this country for those of Borneo, Sarawak, Blunci, Siam, Fiji Islands and West Indies, or other countries.

FREE FROM NOISE.—J. W. Richardson, "Woodlands," 22, Farquhar Road, Upper Norwood, S.E. 19. "If you know of any of your Members requiring a place which is free from all noises, in a healthy district with beautiful grounds, I hope you will let them know of above address. Dr. Truby King, C.M.G., of New Zealand, put up here for some time last year."

Miss Drew, Combas, par Vicq., Haute Vienne, France, would be pleased to receive hunt buttons to add to the collection of a French soldier, in civilian life a lawyer and lieutenant of wolf-hunting. Communications in French may be addressed direct to :—M. Demartial, Lt. de Louverterie, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel, à Magré, près Limoges, Haute Vienne, France. M. Demartial is a keen huntsman, wolf, wild boar, badger, deer, etc., and wishes to exchange.

Mr. Frank L. Gregor, The Cherry Tree, Stoke Row, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, would like all his friends overseas to know that he has arrived in the Old Country.

R. Alec Macdonald, The British Bank of South America, Ltd., Buenos Aires, will be pleased to receive stamps of other countries in exchange for all South Americans. Basis, Stanley Gibbon's.

Miss N. W. Newton, 71, Colville Street, Hobart, Tasmania.—"Many thanks for inserting in the Exchange Column the numbers of the Magazine of which I had duplicates, also the two numbers I was missing. Through this medium I have been able to dispose of all my duplicates, in fact, regretted that I did not have at least half-a-dozen of No. 4, it was so much in demand. I have also to thank Mr. G. Jenkins, of Havana, Cuba, for forwarding me No. 3 Magazine."

W. H. Meredith (E.R.A.), H.M.S. *Ark Royal*, c/o G.P.O., London.— "We should be so very grateful here for a few papers or magazines to read, as we get very little, and you know what conditions are in Russia."

Buy British Board.

THE manufacture of Paper Board is now an important British Industry.

The Thames Mills at Purfleet can produce 1000 tons of Board per week.

The range of grades produced covers practically all the principal types, and the situation of our Mills enables us to deal promptly with export business.

Write now for Samples and Prices

British Strawboard, Leatherboard, Wood pulp-Board, Greyboard, Folding Box-Board in many Grades.

THAMES MILLS

THAMES PAPER Co., Ltd.,

PURFLEET, ESSEX, ENGLAND.

(Continued from p. 89.)

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MEMBERSHIP LIST.—"I recognise that the getting out of the List must have given a formidable amount of work. I risk making a suggestion for your consideration. If it were practicable, the utility of the List would be greatly increased if some indication could be given as to the occupation of a number of the Members. If this could be managed at all, it could only be done by the use of contractions, such as : T.i. -Import trade ; T.e.—Export trade. T. with a number of an index to indicate a special article or class of articles. Others might be : E.—Engineering, F.—Fisheries, I. -Education, L.—Legal, M.—Missions, N.—Nursing, etc., R.—Railways, etc. etc. No indication should ever be inserted except by the express desire of the individual, and all indications should be strictly limited by rule, and should be made up by the individual, and, where possible, forwarded by the Branch. It might take years to organise this; the beginning might be by annexing to the next list a proposed list of contractions, simply for having observations made." —J. T. Leadbetter, c/o British Vice-Consulate, Sousse, Tunisia.

AN EMPIRE DAY PICNIC.—"On May 24th the Women's Institute has arranged for a 'Community Picnic,' to be held at the Experimental Farm, Summerland. All are invited and asked to provide lunch for one other besides their own party. This will bring every one together at a most interesting place, where each can be entertained and enjoy either flowers, fruit in fact almost everything from flowers to seed growing."—T. A. Miller, Greekside, West Summerland, British Columbia, Canada.

CHILDREN INTERESTED IN "OVERSEAS."—"I have had considerable anxieties during the past year through the influenza, but, I am thankful to say, no death in my family, which is the reason for not attending to this matter earlier. I am entirely in sympathy with the aims of the Club, and only wish I could help financially, but I am a clergyman with a large family, six children, and these times of high living are especially hard on the men with fixed incomes.

"It is a long time since I have received the magazine, which, I presume, is included in this subscription. I ask this because my wife and children find it very useful, and the little ones get a better idea of the great Empire they belong to." Rev. Edward K. James, The Rectory, Omemee, Ontario, Canada.

'FLU IN COLUMBIA.—"I am sorry to say that there seems to have been a renewal of the Spanish 'flu again in this part of Columbia, and, as usual, I have had it again, and it leaves one feeling utterly worn out and listless."—Mrs. B. K. Gillies, c/o Messrs. Tracey Bros., Barranquilla, Rep. of Columbia, South America.

CLUB CAMPAIGN IN CANADA.—"It is a great pity that some sort of a campaign could not be organised throughout Canada for the Over-Seas Club. At most places where I go I have only to mention it and explain the work done and the motives of the League to get several people interested, then it is a case of these people interesting their friends."—Alfred Bushby, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.

MR. JONES IN THE UNITED STATES. "Mr. Francis Jones gave an excellent address last night here to the British residents." John C Watson, 45, Porter St., North Adams, Mass., U.S.A. E. W.

YOUR BOYS and GIRLS

Give them the Benefit of the Best Education you can Afford.

ADOPT THIS SOUND AND SIMPLE PLAN TO PROVIDE FOR IT.

IN the coming days of keen, world competition, Boys and Girls equipped with a first-class education, such as the Public Schools provide, will win their way to success that may be barred to their fellows who have been denied similar educational advantages.

Your natural wish as a parent must be to give your Boy or Girl the best education possible, to provide funds for their professional, technical, or business training, and to give them a good start in life. By taking advantage of the plan devised by the "British Dominions" you can make *sure* provision of the money required by the easy method of setting aside a proportion of your income, such as you can conveniently afford.

To do this need not impose any unnecessary strain upon your resources, and you would have the satisfaction of knowing that by the time your boy or girl reaches a certain age the money will be forthcoming. Moreover, the sum determined upon for this purpose is assured even though the death of the parent may intervene.

This subject merits your serious consideration in the interests of the future welfare of your children, and it will in the end repay *you*.

Write to-day and learn full particulars. Policies can be taken out for children of any age, but it is well to remember that the earlier you take out the policy the lower are the premiums. Please ask for "Provision for Children" prospectus.

Address—Life Dept., EAGLE, STAR AND BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE CO., LTD., 32, Moorgate Street, London, E.C. 2.

ASSETS EXCEED £16,000,000.

OVERSEAS

(Continued from p. 95.)

Overseas Employment and Information Bureau.

DEMOBILISED SOLDIER (26) would like position as traveller in France. Has French, book-keeping and banking.—*E. B. 805, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

LABOURER ON RAILWAY.—Single man (37) wants work as labourer on railway, in engineering work, or on the land in Canada or Colonies.—*E. B. 806, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

CLERICAL POSITION.—Ex-officer, fluent Portuguese, good all-round knowledge of applied electricity and apparatus of all kinds, desires clerical position in the Argentine or Brazil. Has experience with the Western Telegraph Co. in Rio de Janeiro, and is a Member of the Rio Branch.—*E. B. 807.*

MISS K. STEIN, of 363, Paisley Road, W. Glasgow, is anxious to find a suitable position in South Africa. She has a good knowledge of shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping, and a fair knowledge of French.

BOILER MAKER.—Ex-soldier (25) wants position as boiler maker or kindred work. Africa preferred, but will go anywhere. Good reference.—*E. B. 801, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

EX-SOLDIER (24), apprenticed to linen business, would act as representative, agent or traveller to manufacturer, or would join a farmer in any British Colony with view to partnership. Some experience in farming. Small capital.—*E. B. 802, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

EX-ARMY MAN (28), active and healthy, travelled, last four years in trenches, is desirous of hearing of an opening for a young man without capital in Western United States, preferably California. Any kind of work.—*E. B. 803, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

POSITION IN CANADA.—Ex-soldier, widower (49), wants work in Canada. Before War was cardboard box scorer.—*E. B. 804, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

HALL'S DISTEMPER
Obtainable wherever you may go.
Agents in all parts of the World.
Please write for name of Agent to the Sole Manufacturers:
SISSONS BROTHERS & CO., Ltd., HULL, England.
And at LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, READING.

Will you help

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

Will you send them 2/6 for Bread?

The usual ANNUAL APPEAL is made for

HALF-CROWNS

to help to pay the Food Bill for their great family of **7,238** children.

The provision of food for **the largest family in the world** is a serious problem, especially in these times of high food prices.

Last year **269,840** Half-Crowns were raised for this Fund in memory of the late Dr. Barnardo.

Will you please help the Homes to raise more this year, because the need is greater?

7,848 children admitted since war broke out, a large proportion being the children of Soldiers and Sailors.

10,715 Barnardo Boys have fought for you on land and sea.

Will you help their brothers and sisters?

Cheques and orders payable "Dr. BARNARDO'S HOMES FOOD BILL FUND," and crossed (Notes should be Registered), and addressed to the Honorary Director, WILLIAM BAKER, Esq., M.A., LL.B., at

HEAD OFFICES: 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E. 1.

When sending Gifts, please mention "Over-Seas Club Monthly," July, 1919.

Gooseberries and Custard

THE palate simply yearns for gooseberries in Spring, and the young fruit is more tempting if you have it stewed and served with FREEMANS CUSTARD. There is nothing more delicious than these seasonable dishes at this time of the year.

FREEMANS CUSTARD is the nearest approach to Devonshire Cream, and softens the sharpness of the fruit to a nicety.

Made in *Delectaland*
where Pure Foods come from.

FREEMANS CUSTARD

THE WATFORD MFG. CO., LTD. *Chairman—G. HAVINDEN.*
Boisseliers (Boy-sel-e-a) Chocolates, Vi-Cocoa, and Freemans Food Products.
DELECTALAND, WATFORD, ENG.

Y.M.C.A. RECREATION HUTS FOR BRITISH TROOPS OVERSEAS.

Sub-Committee :

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Hon. Secretary: LADY MALCOLM, M.B.E.

Hon. Treasurer: MR. BARNARD COWTAN.

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Countess of Bessborough, C.B.E.
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The Lady Elizabeth Dawson.
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Mrs. Mackay Edgar, C.B.E.
Lady Henderson.
The Hon. Mrs. Walter Long.
Miss Moore (Y.W.C.A.).
Corisande, Lady Rodney, C.B.E.
Mrs. Lutley Sclater, C.B.E., R.R.C.
Mrs. Henry Webley.
Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., K.B.E.
John Rawlinson, Esq., K.C., M.P.
Sir Arthur Yapp, K.B.E. (of the Y.M.C.A.).

The Y.M.C.A. Ladies' Committee, of which Her Highness Princess Helena Victoria is President, and Hon. Lady Malcolm Secretary, are doing a most valuable work amongst the soldiers overseas. Since the commencement of the War, they have sent out more than 1 400 ladies, who have given their services voluntarily, to serve in the Huts in France, Germany, Belgium, Malta, Egypt, etc. These ladies have assisted by serving refreshments, organising games among the men, helping them with their letters, giving them sympathy and encouragement, teaching them languages, and in many ways ministering to the comfort of the soldiers. The work the Y.M.C.A. ladies have done in the Hostels for the relatives of sick and wounded in France has been of the greatest value, and still calls for sympathy and support in the Hospital centres.

A Special Appeal is made for Games of all kinds, and Gramophones and Records for the Troops.

VOLUNTARY LADY WORKERS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Committee, and all communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Recreation Huts Overseas, 10, Russell Square, W.C. 1.

Note.—Owing to the demobilization of the Troops generally, and particularly in France, it was considered advisable by the Committee of the Recreation Huts at the Base Camps in France, that their work should now be recognized as for the Recreation Huts for British Troops Overseas.

AMERICAN SAILORS and the Work of the

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY.

Patron: H.M. THE KING.

On February 28th, Mrs. Scarborough, Chairman of the New York Port Society, wrote a letter to the leading newspapers of that city advocating the claims of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, in honour of which she gave a concert on March 6th.

In this letter she pointed out that the Society had, during the War, cared for the crews of 29 American ships, comprising 750 American sailors, and had also assisted two widows and two orphans of Americans torpedoed in British waters, and she appealed for funds in aid of the Society.

Please Help the Committee to carry on this Great International Work among Seafarers, which during the past 80 years has helped 750,000 persons of various nationalities—mostly British. Contributions should be addressed to GERALD E. MAUDE, Esq., Secretary. Central Office: 26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1. Bankers: Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

The "Arethusa" Training Ship

and the SHAFTESBURY HOMES at BISLEY, TWICKENHAM, SUDBURY, EALING, and ROYSTON

NEED HELP

Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
Vice-President: ADMIRAL VISCOUNT JELLICOE.
Chairman and Treasurer: C. E. MALDEN, Esq., M.A.
Chairman of *Arethusa* Committee: HOWSON F. DEVITT, Esq.
Joint Secretaries: H. BRISTOW WALLEN, HENRY G. COPELAND.
National Refuges London Offices: 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.

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Electric Starting and Lighting Equipments

"Add a finish to the finest Car."

The value of this system is felt when you sit back in your driving seat, just press the button and secure at once a certain start in all weathers. While at night the never failing lights make your way ahead as bright as day.

—THE ROTAX MOTOR ACCESSORIES Co., Ltd.,—
WILLESDEN JUNCTION, LONDON, N.W. 10.

HARRIS & SHELDON, LTD.

Universal Shopfitters,
STAFFORD STREET,
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GELATINES, GLUES, BEESWAX, &c.

PAUL INGENLATH,
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IMPORTER AND EXPORTER.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN QUEBEC.

A grant of 100 acres in the best clayish parts of the township Montgay, not far from the Trans-Continental Railway, North of the Province, is offered to returned soldiers.

For full particulars apply to
The Department of Colonisation, QUEBEC, P.Q., CANADA.

DO YOUR FRIENDS KNOW

THE

OVERSEAS DAILY MAIL?

TELL THEM

It is the Weekly Edition of the "Daily Mail"; the concentrated best of Britain's best newspaper.

It is sent post free for 52 weeks to any address in the world for one payment of 5/-.

It includes special engineering and other supplements, and gives home sporting news as well as general happenings.

Whatever part of the Empire your friend may live in, The Overseas Daily Mail will reach him each Mail Day. Use the order form below and make your friend a friend for life.

ORDER FORM.

To the Chief Clerk, Carmelite House, London, E.C. 4.

I enclose 5/-. Please send The Overseas Daily Mail each week for one year to

Name .....

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(Note. A free specimen copy will be sent by the Chief Clerk to all who ask by post card.)

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THE WORLD'S STANDARD.

Blasting and Permitted Explosives

Detonators and Electric Detonators

Alfred Nobel

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES COMPANY LIMITED — TRADE MARK

GLASGOW

Safety Fuse
Cordite
Military & Sporting Ammunition.

NOBEL - GLASGOW

"AN ASSOCIATION OF EXPERTS IN CHILD-SAVING."
— Sunday Times —
HAVE YOU SENT YOUR GIFT
TO
The National Children's Home
(Founded by Dr Stephenson)
104-122, CITY ROAD, LONDON,
E.C.1.
CHILDREN WERE NEVER MORE PRECIOUS TO THE STATE THAN NOW.

ARMENIA.

The natives of this land are **The Most Persecuted People in the World.**

They have suffered such terrible outrages and massacres at the hand of the Turk, that they compel the sympathy of all. There are thousands of helpless orphan Children and friendless, destitute Widows who need food and clothing. Industries have been started and orphanages established, but the need is great.

WILL YOU SEND HELP?

DONATIONS towards the relief of distress, the orphanages and general work, should be sent to E. Wright Brooks, Esq., 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

THE FRIENDS OF ARMENIA.

President: Lady Frederick Cavendish. Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Mary Hickson.
Chairman and Hon. Treas.: E. W. Brooks, Esq. Office Sec.: Miss M. Russell.

FARMING IN SUNNY ONTARIO.

Nowhere in the Empire will the new-comer with farming experience find a field of richer promise. Prosperous, fertile farms are everywhere the rule, and here the farmer has all the social, educational, and marketing advantages of a well-settled, highly organized, and intensely British community. For particulars apply to:—

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR ONTARIO, 163, Strand, W.C. 2.

"I have given up going to the Pictures"

says MAX PEMBERTON

"because I object to the shoddy American dramas, and the preposterous Yankee sentiment. . . . . There is a magnificent field for any man who will exploit British ideas and scenes."

Do you think the same?

Then don't stop picture-going altogether, but visit the theatres which show British films.

There are plenty of pictures produced by British artists in British surroundings ; splendid stories with the hall mark of British merit.

If you want to enjoy the picture-theatre to the full you must raise the steady demand of

British Films for Britons

The LIONEL PHILLIPS Co.

Export Agents to the Leading British Film Producers.

Cables: *"Liophilli," London.*

Telephone: *Gerrard 7412 & 2444.*

29a, Charing Cross Rd., LONDON.

Farm Colony for Soldiers & Sailors Suffering from Tuberculosis.

(National Association for the Prevention of Consumption.)

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Chairman of Council: The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G.
Hon. Treasurers: The Right Hon. Lord Glenconner.
J. Francis Mason, Esq., M.P.
Hon. Secretary: J. J. Perkins, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.P.
Secretary: Miss Stickland.

EVERY CITIZEN - SOLDIER who in fighting for his country has lost his health, and thereby the means of self-support, becomes of necessity the care of the Nation.

The case of the Blind and Limbless is well in hand.

LET US THINK OF THE TUBERCULOUS.

THE FARM COLONY for Sailors and Soldiers aims at completing the cure of suitable patients from Hospitals and Sanatoria, helping them to work out their salvation under proper conditions, training those who require it in **some open-air, healthy occupation suited to their condition, especially fitting them for a life on the land,** that they may become once more self-supporting citizens.

IT IS ESTIMATED that **£50,000** will be needed for the Farm Colony. Donations will be gratefully received if sent to the Honorary Treasurer, **The Lord Glenconner, 20, Hanover Square, Oxford Circus, London, W. 1.**

PRACTICAL HELP now means a new lease of life to a suffering ex-Service man.

Just off his ship.

With a pocketful of pay, and an overwhelming desire for the society of his fellow men, Jack asks himself, "Where shall I go?"

Here the British and Foreign Sailors' Society steps in. And only those who know the squalor, the sordid vice and criminality of dockside life can realise what the work the British and Foreign Sailors' Society has done for the steadiness and self respect of seamen all over the world.

In nearly 100 great ports of the world the society has a home which the men use as their club. Good food, accommodation, baths, etc., are provided; there is a reading and writing room; remittances can be sent home and pay banked.

The Society is urgently in need of funds to continue and extend its great work. Will you give us your help?

Funds are Urgently Needed!

Please send donations in aid of our world-wide work to Sir Frederick Green, K.B.E., Chairman and Hon. Treasurer, British & Foreign Sailors' Society, Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

British & Foreign Sailors' Society

(Including the Port of London Society, Founded 1818; Incorporated 1905).

General Secretary: Rev. T. EYNON DAVIES.
Bankers: The Bank of England.

Wasted with Indigestion

Sleepless, Nervous and Pain-Worn, but Cured by Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Mrs. White, 5, Headcorn Road, Tottenham, London, N. 17, says: "I have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Cassell's Tablets saved my life. I had been a sufferer from indigestion more or less for years, but last May a very severe attack came on and I grew worse and worse till I was quite helpless. I dared not eat; the least morsel made me suffer, however light the food might be. In about a quarter of an hour after the most terrible pain came on, and wind formed all round my body, setting my heart palpitating frightfully. The pain went right through to my back and round my side too. At all times I was tortured with headaches, and my nerves were in a dreadful state. Another trouble was sleeplessness; for weeks on end I never seemed to get any sleep at all, and I went as thin as a shadow.

"I had doctors' medicine and other things, but nothing did the least good. One day I simply collapsed with the pain; I really thought I was dying. It was then Dr. Cassell's Tablets were got for me as a last hope. I can truthfully say they helped me as nothing else had ever done, and as I continued I regained my health rapidly. Now I eat what I like and nothing hurts me."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

Free Information

as to the suitability of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in any case sent on request. Address: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Chester Road, Manchester.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the most effective home treatment for—

Nervous Breakdown
Nerve Paralysis
Spinal Weakness
Infantile Paralysis
Sleeplessness
Anæmia
Kidney Trouble
Premature Decay
Indigestion
Malnutrition
Wasting Diseases
Loss of Flesh

Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Home Prices 1/3 and 3/-

The 3/- size being the more economical. Sold by Chemists in all parts of the World. Refuse substitutes.

THE NATIONAL WAY

and the *most practical way* of finding permanent employment for the men broken in the War is at the

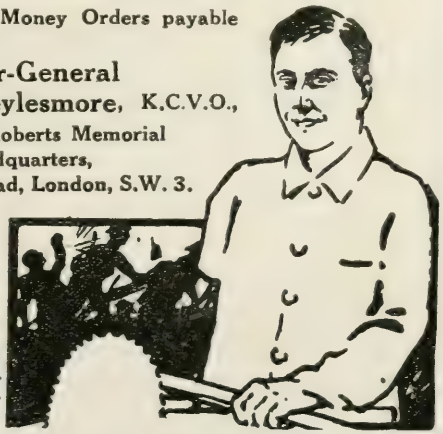
Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

TRY as one will to find a better way of securing permanent employment for our totally disabled Soldiers and Sailors, it resolves itself finally to this—that the man *must work* in the *company of men similarly afflicted*, and he *must work at a machine.* We have tried every other plan and failed. We have tried the best machinery and found it the only way. We are buying more as fast as our Capital Fund increases. Just as modern machinery has solved the munition supply problem, so has machinery solved the problem of what to do for our broken men. Come and see the men at work. You will never help any other method afterwards. Ask the men themselves. They know. They work at our shops in comfort, sympathy and comradeship. They make good articles that sell at commercial prices, and they earn good wages by doing so. They have helped to break the German Army—now they are helping to break the German trade grip. The products of Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops are sold by leading retailers everywhere, and these merchants will tell you that the goods are capturing the trade heretofore held by the German. So by helping our Capital Fund you do many good things. Send a Cheque to-day. Insist on our products.

Make Cheques or Money Orders payable to the Chairman,

Major-General
The Lord Cheylesmore, K.C.V.O.,
The Lord Roberts Memorial Headquarters,
122, Brompton Road, London, S.W. 3.



The Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.
[*Registered under the Charities Act, 1916.*]
The Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Milner, Bt., *Hon. Treas.*
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CITIZENSHIP.

The TRAINED BOY of to-day is

A NATIONAL ASSET.

Nearly a quarter of a million members and ex-members of

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